REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 56 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GANDHI--ANEY TALKS ON PRESENT SITUATION

AMAZING CENSORSHIP

British Trade Unionist Refuses To Broadcast Speech

LONDON, March 6.

An unprecedented protest against the British Broadcasting Corporation "censorship" was made by a young London Trade Unionist named Ferrie, who was to broadcast on the labour problem.

LISTENERS ASTONISHED.

Listeners were astonished when Mr. Ferrie announced that he had decided not to give the talk, which had been so censored, altered and cut up that it would be a travesty to deliver it. Mr. Ferrie added: "I protest against B. B. C. censorship."

WHAT HE WANTED TO SAY.

Mr. Ferrie, subsequently, stated that he did not belong to any political party. He intended to speak on the effects of rationalisation and not to express extreme views, but repeat what was being said daily in the workshops and factories. He intended to point out that workers did not control the means production and were not responsible for the existing economic chaos, but realised that, while production had increased, wages had been reduced and employment had decreased.

OFFICIAL SURPRISED.

An official of the B. B. C. said that Mr. Ferrie's action was a complete surprise. His manuscript was adapted in various ways to which Mr. Ferrie had agreed.—Reuter's Special.

KREUGER FRAUDS RECALLED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOCKHOLM, March 6.

The late match King Ivar Kreuger's gigantic frauds were recalled by an order again his brother Torsten to pay the sum estimated at 50,000 sterling to the estates of Kreuger Toll and Ivar Kreuger. Torsten was also ordered to hand over the Greek bond valued at 80,000 sterling. Judgment was postponed in respect two more bonds valued at nearly 200,000 sterling.

Torsten was sentenced to a year's hard labour in December and also to pay 75,000 sterling to the stockholders of one of his concerns.

American And German Youth Shot By Arabs In Iraq

BAGHDAD, March 5.

Two young globe-trotters, Messrs. Fisher, an American and Rudolf May, a German, who were proceeding to India in canoes across Iraq were killed by Arabs, 100 miles away from Baghdad.

Mr. Fisher was shot dead, while May was found dying.—Reuter's Special.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 6.

There was a further fall in the attendance at the mills and out of the total number of 20,000 men, at work to-day numbered about 3,000.

The smallness of the number is partly attributed to the strict watch kept on admission of new men who volunteered to work. One hundred and fifty such volunteers were turned away from the Narsingirji mills gates.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

Following the failure of their attempt to rush into the Narsingirji mill, the strikers to-day resorted to vigorous picketing and are also reported to have intimidated and rough-handled. Reports have been made to police by the victims.

The number of men who were given free mid-day meal rose to 600 to-day.

The Jam mill remained closed.

Labour leaders Vibhute, Inamdar and others addressed a meeting of the strikers exhorting them to bring about a closure of all the mills.—A. P.

To Pull World Back To Prosperity

Roosevelt Plans To Call World Economic Conference Again

NEW YORK, March 6

Mr. Richard Washburn Child, Adviser to Mr. Hull (American Secretary of State) at the World Economic Conference last summer, will proceed to London on March 14, for three months' economic survey in Europe.

Mr. Child, in an interview, said he understood President Roosevelt wanted to know what other nations are doing to aid the economic rehabilitation of the world. On the basis of Mr. Child's report Mr. Hull may decide the advisability of the United States participating in the move for reconvening the World Economic Conference.—Reuter's Special.

CREDIT PLANS TO INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, March 6.

With the object of facilitating President Roosevelt's policy, Governors of twelve Federal Reserve Banks have approved of the proposal to establish a chain of credit banks to furnish loans to industries which are unable of shorten the hours of work and increase employment without additional credit.

The Governors have also ordered a national survey to ascertain the contribution which such a chain could make towards economic recovery.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAP. TRADE TALKS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. Okada called on Mr. Matsudaira last night and reported the breakdown of the Anglo-Japanese textile negotiations.

Mr. Matsudaira merely acknowledged and regretted the position. It is assumed from Mr. Matsudaira's attitude that the Japanese Government refrain from giving new instructions and the breakdown of to-morrow's conference is decisive.—Reuter.

GENERAL JOHNSON'S TENTATIVE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, March 6

General Johnson has tentatively proposed to the industrial members of the N. R. A. conference that the code authorities do reduce hours of work by ten per cent simultaneously with the increase in wages of ten per cent.—Reuter's Special.

OBNOXIOUS PROVISION

But Council Passes "Death For Intention" Clause In Bill

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Non-official attempts to delete clause 4 of the Bengal criminal Law Amendment Act which provides death penalty for possession of arms with intention to commit political murders was defeated at to-day's sitting of the Bengal Council by 68 votes to 28 votes.

Mr. N. K. Basu, the sponsor of this amendment, said he could confidently say that no judge or body of judges trained on the lines of the English system of jurisprudence would inflict death penalty where no life had been lost.

"Then why retain an obnoxious provision like this which serves only to irritate all sections of people"? asked Mr. Basu.

SHOCKING.

Mr. J. N. Gupta, (retired I.C.S., Officer) supporting the amendment said that the provision of this clause was shocking to civilised sentiments and might be taken advantage of by the enemies of India's progress in England.

Mr. Armstrong opposed the non-official amendment on behalf of the European Group. However, thought that very few occasions would arise for applying such drastic penalty, but its continuance would serve as a check on the gruesome intention of desperadoes.

WHERE'S THE SANCTITY?

Winding up the debate the Home Member said all that had been urged about the sanctity of human lives was singularly inappropriate when they were dealing with terrorists.

"Where was sanctity in human life," he asked "when terrorists murdered Mr. Kamakshya Sen at Dacca, Mr. Burge at Midnapur and raided the Pahartali Institute at Chittagong"—United Press.

VICEROY TO VISIT PATNA

Discussion Of Relief Measures With Governor

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Viceroy leaves Delhi tomorrow for Patna to view the area devastated by earthquake and discuss relief measures with the Governor.—A. P.

LEADERS MEET IN BELGAUM

Workers Have Interview With Mahatma

BELGAUM, March 6.

Mr. M. S. Aney arrived here this morning by Poona Mail to meet Gandhiji.

Among other arrivals were Mr. Shankar Rao Deo from Poona, Dr. Chandulal Desai from Broach and Mr. Dayabhai Patel, son of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Miss Slade addressed a meeting of ladies yesterday in Hindi on Harijan movement.

GANDHI-ANEY TALKS

BELGAUM, Mar. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi had an informal talk this morning with a number of prominent local merchants, bankers and others regarding the manner in which Harijan funds were administered.

At noon Mahatmaji was closeted for about an hour with Mr. Aney. The nature of the conversation is not known. It is learnt that Mr. Aney will have another interview with Gandhiji to-night.

Gandhiji also gave interviews to a number of workers in connection with Harijan work.

After breaking his silence last night Mahatma Gandhi had numerous interviews. He addressed the Harijan Board of the Karnatak and Harijan workers.

He also spoke at a meeting of political workers to-night.

He received addresses from the City Municipality, and District and Local Board and the Belgaum citizens. He addressed a crowded meeting in the city.—A. P.

On Tuesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,82,300

M. L. C's Toll Knell Of Town Duty

City Fathers Also Agree To Abolition, But Demand Compensation For Loss

HOME MEMBER PROMISES RELIEF NEXT SESSION

An indication that Government were likely to bring forward legislation in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council to abolish totally or in part the Town Duty on cotton was given by Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member, in the course of a debate in the Council on Tuesday.

CUT MOTION PASSED.

In spite of this, however, the Council passed a cut motion moved by a European member with a view to urge upon Government the need of abolishing the Town Duty which, if continued, it was claimed, would sound the death-knell of Bombay's trade.

The Government thus suffered their first defeat in the present session.

The Finance Member said that there was unanimity in favour of abolition of the Town Duty but no member had any suggestion to offer as to how Government should compensate the Bombay Municipality for the loss of revenue.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Opposition to the tax was voiced by some members on the ground that Government had failed to fulfil their pledge given at the time of the introduction of the Town Duty that the proceeds of the tax would be utilised for providing chawls for workers in Bombay.

CHINESE WAY.

Mr. J. B. Petit, who said that Government never did the right thing in matters affecting the welfare of the city unless forced to do so, related an amusing story. In ancient China where physicians attending on the royal family were threatened with a cut in their allowance if the King became ill which served as an incentive to the doctors to try their level best to keep the King in good health.

In the same way, he thought if each time the Finance Member wanted to levy an imposition like the Town Duty his salary was to be cut, such a step would serve to rouse in him a sense of responsibility towards the Presidency which was already groaning under heavy taxation.

CORPORATION DEBATE.

The issue of abolition of the Town Duty was raised in the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, and after a debate extending over two hours, the House passed a resolution demanding from the Government adequate subvention or an alternative source of revenue to recoup the loss involved in the abolition or suspension proposal. The Secretary of the Millowners' Association sent a letter of protest to the Corporation against the suggestion to retain duty only on cotton consumed by local mills.

STAVISKY INQUIRY

Govt. To Assume Dictatorial Powers Till May

PARIS, Mar. 6.

Government decided this morning to adjourn Parliament at the end of the week until the beginning of May, thus having complete freedom to continue the Stavisky inquiries. During the interregnum Government enjoy dictatorial powers.

Government's independence is enhanced by the decision of the Radicals to continue to observe a party truce and support Government.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS STRIKE SITUATION

Spanish Govt. Will Rush Through Stringent Legislation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MADRID, March, 6

Senor Lerroux's Government has decided to rush through the legislation order to cope with the dangerous strike situation.

SEVERE PENALTIES

The Labour Minister declares law dealing with strikes and lockouts is to be tightened up and severe penalties will be provided both for the employers and the employed failing to comply with the new regulations The Cabinet also decided to establish penitentiary settlements in the Balearic Islands and Canaries for criminals and vagrants.

In the meanwhile all grades of building operatives have decided strike to-day for 5½ day this week.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE NEAR NEW ZEALAND

Sydney Seismograph Records Violent Upheavals

SYDNEY, Mar. 5.

Earthquake vibrations at 1,400 miles away almost wrenched off the needle of the riverside observatory, the seismograph denoting one of the severest upheavals ever observed.

It is believed that the vibrations occurred 1,500 miles distant in the direction of New Zealand.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

Wellington.— The earthquake shock caused alarm in many centres of the North Island, but little damage is reported.—Reuter.

DEATHS AND DAMAGE

WELLINGTON, Mar. 6.

Two deaths resulted in the earthquake which shook the Southern half of the North Island last night. The Pahiatua district, where business premises were badly damaged and 75 per cent of the chimneys razed ground, suffered most. Similar damage is reported from other districts.—Reuter.

'QUAKE CLAIMS ANOTHER LIFE

Prominent Congress Worker Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

MOTIHARI, March 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad toured the Champaram District on the 2nd 3rd and 4th instant and proceeded to Darbhanga today. He remarked among the Champaran, Monghyr and Muzaffarpur Districts, Champaran was the worst suffered.

Till the 28th Febuary 1,753 mounds of grain were distributed to 44 802 men and 770 wells were cleaned by Central Committee About 12,000 men are working daily on half wage.

Mr. Kenarnath, a prominent Congress worker, injured on the earthquake expired on the 3rd instant.

HOARE DEFENDS INDIAN MILITARY POLICY

LONDON, March 6.

Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons moved the Supplementary Estimate of £1,501,100 sterling comprising of 1100 sterling in connection with the Select Committee's invitation to Burmese delegates and 1,500,000 sterling as Imperial contribution to military expenditure in India Sir S. Hoare explained the latter included a separate subsidy of 150,000 sterling annually hitherto paid from Army funds towards the cost of transport of British troops to and from India.

After an exhaustive examination of the history of the capitation grant and Imperial contribution controversies that caused immense work and excited recriminations that ought long ago to have been allayed Sir S. Hoare dealt with all the aspects of both the questions and pointed out that, while certain sections of British opinion, including the War Office and Air Ministry, maintained that the amounts paid by India was actually inadequaate, the Tribunal, which was very strong, decided unanimously, the India's claim to contribution must be accepted. The Tribunal, however, refrained from a specific opinion of the actual amount of contribution from the Imperial Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that between the rival claims there emerged the unanimous view of the Tribunal that account must be taken of the help India had given in past emergencies and was likely to be able to give in future, as also the practical value of India as a training ground. Government accepted the conclusion of the expert inquiry into the Indian finance of 1931 that the military forces in India were maintained on a basis not greater than required for the defence and adequate security of the country and were therefore, irreducible.

Government took into consideration the great value of the army in an emergency to take the field immediately, as also India's readiness to help in an emergency as well as opportunities for training and decided the abovementioned contribution as fair and confirmed the letter and spirit of the Tribunal award, which was founded on justice and not generosity, on merits and not obligations, on the axiom that the defence was not a luxury but a necessary precaution, particularly for India. If the Award did not fully satisfy either party, its substantial justice would end the controversy and dissipate half a century's suspicions and recriminations—Reuter.

EXPORT CREDIT SYSTEM

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The details of the important extension of the export credits system have been issued. The period when guarantees may be granted has been extended from 1935 till 1940 without increasing the maximum liability of 26 millions. Since 1926, when the present scheme came into operation, the total value of exports to all countries, respecting which the guarantees were granted, amounted to nearly 50 millions. These guarantees have been given without cost to the tax-payer, as the premiums received exceeded the claims paid and the expense of administration.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The proposal to increase the use of Indian raw cotton in the Lancashire Textile Industry was again raised in the Commons.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Proctor Hammersley, said that there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. A great deal of the decoration of the British Industries Fair was done with Indian raw cotton.—Reuter.

The weavers of the Patel Mill, Ahmedabad, went on strike on Monday as a protest against the cut of 25 per cent. in their wages.

SOVIET SENDS 5,000 DOLLARS

Red Cross Society's Generous Gesture For Bihar Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW, March 5.

The Executive of Soviet Union's Red-Cross Society transmitted today 5,000 in American Dollars to the Indian Red-Cross Society as donation and relief to the victims of the recent earthquake in Bihar and other districts of India.

This liberal donation is one of the many that the Soviet Government has made to the relief of the stricken population of various countries.

A sum of 1,000,000 Austrian shillings was recently transmitted to the victims of Fascist terrorism in Austria.

U. S. A. INTERESTED IN PORTO RICO

Mrs. Roosevelt To Make First Hand Study Of Island

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied by Professor Tugwell and other experts left for Porto Rico to make a first-hand study of the island.

She proposes to travel from Miami to Porto Rico by air and also visit Virgin Island before returning on March 17.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My grateful thanks to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for favours granted. (Kudami). 2104.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Bride (Bania) of respectable family by businessman (Bania), permanent Bombay resident. Box 2099, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Two Parsi Lady Teachers for up-country Girl's School, Head Mistress B.A., B.T., Assistant Matriculate. Pay Rs. 125 and Rs. 75 respectively. Free furnished quarters. Apply Box No. 2052 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—R. M. O. For Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, M.B.B.S., with special training in ophthalmology or D.O., Bombay will be given preference. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, 36-69, Cavel Street. (2086).

Wanted—An Efficient Tutor for Intermediate Student exclusively for Logic at Jogeshwari upto 23-3-34. Apply immediately: C. N. Mehta, at Jogeshwari, stating fees. Phone Nos. 86133 and 23249. (2098).

Wanted an experienced accountant capable of independently managing the accounts department of a printing and publishing house. Apply with copies of certificates, stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 2103, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Reliable and Experienced Salesmen and Brokers, with good clients, who can canvas orders for an Export Import Firm, for Hardware, Barbed Wire, Iron and Steel Building materials, heavy Chemicals, Paints, Zinc and Piece-goods, etc. On Commission basis only. Apply in writing with complete details to:—Jamnadas Meghji, 166, Hornby Rd. Bombay. (2094).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—Office Premises To Let on the First Floor, Pohoomull Brothers' Building, Mohmedali Road, Jackeria Musjid, eminently suitable for Doctors and Lawyers. Reasonable rent. Apply Pohoomull Bros., (India), Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2095).

44. MEDICAL.

Use Kesh-Kala, the Champion Hair-Restorer, which turns Grey Hair to its original colour in an incredibly short time, though it is not a dye. Satisfaction guaranteed. Available Kemp; Perry; Popular, Bombay. (2096).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted— Influential Agent in Ahmedabad to sell first-grade Boilers of all types among the mills to work on commission basis only. Apply with full details to "BOILER," c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." (2097).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322. Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rupees, Rupees, Rupees—Start Soda Fountain. Hire our Fountain, Freezer, Gas Cylinder complete rupee a day. Glass of any cold beverage costs two pies. Post Box 2076, Bombay. (2101).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year, commencing from 1st April 1934.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 22nd March 1934 till 1 p.m. (S.T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. R. LALKAKA,
for Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 5th March, 1934.
8055

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Locomotive Foreman in the Tata Iron & Steel Works at Jamshepur.

1. Applicants must have the following qualifications:—
(a) 5 years apprenticeship in a Railway Locomotive Repair shop
(b) At least fifteen years practical experience (including apprenticeship) of locomotive repairs of which not less than 5 years must have been in a supervisory capacity as Assistant Foreman but preferably as Foreman. A first class knowledge of Locomotive repair works and erection is essential.
(c) Detailed experience in and ability to take charge of Loco Repair Shop and Running Shed Repairs.
2. Age 35 to 40 years.
3. Salary Rs. 350 to 500 monthly according to qualifications (less 5 per cent cut as long as it is in force).
4. Selected candidate will have to be pronounced medically fit by Steel Co.'s Medical Officer before appointment.
5. The selected candidate will have to be on probation for one year.
6. Applications complying specifically with the qualifications listed, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, to reach him on or before 10th March.
7. Preference will be given to Indians.

Applications are invited for the following in the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s works at Jamshedpur.

(1) One Junior Construction Engineer (Electrical):— Should possess a sound knowledge of Electrical installation work in Heavy Industrial Plants, able to prepare specifications and estimates for A.C. and D.C. Motors and switchgear, High tension and low tension cables (all kinds) etc. Must be capable of taking complete control and supervising erection work in accordance with Government Electricity Rules. Ability to handle labour an advantage.

2. One Construction Foreman—(Electrical).

With extensive practical experience of High tension and low tension cable work, including laying and jointing of paper insulated lead covered cables, conduit and surface wiring, telephone cables, etc., Erection of Motors, transformers and switchgear (both L. T. & H. T.) Must be fully conversant with the Government Electricity Rules.

These posts will be temporary in the first instance. Pay Rs. 150 to 250 per month according to qualifications. Apply stating age, detailed statement of previous experience, salary required, etc., to the General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, before 14th March.
8054

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

Lost Temporary Receipt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 3902 in respect of five Ordinary shares Nos. 502361 to 502365 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Sir Manubhai Nandshanker, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 7th March, 1934.
8059

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1934, for the following materials:—

27" Sluice Valve with tail piece spigot and flange 2 Nos.
18" Sluice Valve spindle and wheel type 1 No.
15" Sluice Valve 3 Nos. A & B Type.
10" Sluice Valve 3 Nos. Spindle (a) Wheel type (b).
10" Reflex Valve 3 Nos.
36"x18" Tee
or
36"x18" Y piece.
Collar for 36" C. I. Pipe.
18" Venturi meter for maximum 8 lacs gallons per hour complete with self recording and intigrating arrangement.

J. S. MALIK, I. S. E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Public Notices

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD. will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th March to 4th April 1934 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Bombay, 6th March, 1934.
8053

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the partnership carried on between LILADHAR BHIMJI HIRJI LADHA and CHAMPSEY VELJI in the name style and firm of Hirji Liladhar and Co., at New Bardan Gully has been DISSOLVED as from the 13th February, 1934, and that Liladhar Bhimji has no power or authority whatever to do any business on behalf of the said firm or receive any amount or recover any outstanding whatever or to deal in the name of Hirji Liladhar and Co., from and after the said 13th day of February, 1934.

Messrs. DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Hirji Ladha and Champsey Velji.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RAGHUNATH DADAJI STREET OFF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Tribhowandas Narottumdas Malvi and Manubhai Rangildas the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk, of Mr. H. D. Mody and his wife Bai Lilavati the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th November 1924 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of land part whereof is quit and ground rent and part pension and tax measuring about 147-2/9 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 5944 New Survey No. 6168 quit and ground rent and Collector's New No. 413 New Survey No. 2/9168 Cadastral Survey No. 809 of the Fort Division with the building or dwelling house standing thereon bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2336 and Raghunath Dadaji Street No. 17 situate on the Eastern side of Raghunath Dadaji Street off Hornby Road and bounded on the East by the property of Jivan Bhikha and Bhanibai widow of Laxmidas Bhika on the West by Raghunath Dadaji Street on the North by the Maruti Lane and on the South by the property of Navroji Muncherji and Bai Bhikaiji wife of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Mulla.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2570 BALES COTTON: (BERAR; MOGHLAI; KHANDWA; C. P. NO. 1; KHANDESH).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1934, at 2 P.M. at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha No. 112-G of Messrs. Gosso Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Public Notice

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. have decided to REDUCE the BETTING UNIT in the MEMBERS' and FIRST ENCLOSURES from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/- with effect from SATURDAY next, March 10th, 1934, 3rd Day of the Spring Meeting, until further notice.

NOTE:—Tickets sold at Single Unit Windows in the Members' and First Enclosures will still be printed Rs. 10/-, and the tickets sold at the Rs. 50/- Special Windows will still be printed Rs. 100/-. Windows for investments in the Second Enclosure in units of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 25/- will still be available.

(By Order of the Committee)
C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary,

Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, BEING GHANICHABAUG (CLOSE TO BELVEDERE BUNGALOW) AT MAROL ROAD, NEAR ANDHERI, AND OTHER PROPERTIES AT MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL AND MAJAS.

The undersigned will sell at Ghanichabaug, a mile from the Andheri Station, on the road to Marol Road, very valuable immoveable properties, being GHANICHABAUG, and other properties, situate at MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL (Domli), and MAJAS, on SUNDAY, the 25th of March, 1934, at 4-0 p.m.

All the properties will be sold at the premises of Ghanichabaug one after the other and if all lots are not sold that day, the lots unsold will be sold on SUNDAY, the 15th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. at the Ghanichabaag premises.

For particulars apply to Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MISTRY & Co.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE OF MESSRS. B. PATEL & CO.

Under instructions from Mr. D. V. Khanolker and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. D. Tendulker the, late proprietor of Messrs. B. Patel & Co., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir H A. Wadia Building, Princess Street, the stock in trade and furniture comprising, Medicines, Provisions, Hospital Appliances, Perfumery, etc., and shop furniture such as show cases, cupboards, dispensing counter, shelves, chair, ceiling fan, etc.

Property on view.

For particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF VALUABLE LAND, AT COLABA AND VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TARDEO ROAD AND GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. F.E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

On FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1—ALL that piece of leasehold land at Colaba, admeasuring about 333-1/3 square yards bearing Municipal 'A' Ward No. 513; Street No. 9 and bounded on the South-East by the property of Dharamsey Lakhmidas, on the South-West by a public passage, on the North-East by Colaba Co.'s road and on the North-West by property of Marwady Jasseram Sewlajee.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1934 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2—ALL that piece of leasehold land with dwelling house at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 648 square yards, bearing Municipal 'D' Ward No. 3688 (13), Street No. 21-A-A-C and bounded on the North and South by private roads leading to and from Tardeo Road and from and into Anjirbag estate; on the East by a certain other piece of land being part of Anjirbag estate and on the West by Tardeo Road.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land with dwelling house at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring about 551 sq. yards, bearing Municipal 'D' Ward No. 1301-(A), 1303-(2), Street Nos. 150, 152, 152-A and 1-A and bounded on the East by the Property of Narandas Thackersey Mulji; on the West by private passage and property of Manekbai, widow of Lalji Narotamdas, on the North by Girgaum Back Road, and on the South by the property of Amarchand Madhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	6 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive Hopes of Life among those who look aged though young

A Leading Tonic
Rupee Oneper tin (32 Pills)

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

YOUR WIFE CANNOT ENJOY LIFE IF SHE IS ANAEMIC

The Anaemia we refer to is the ordinary Anaemia—an alteration in the composition of the Blood of Blood-quality, which develops chiefly in more or less standard form, in delicate women and girls. With Pernicious Anaemia—a much rarer complaint—we are not concerned here.

Disinclination for exertion of any kind; disturbance of the heart at the least excitement; pallor of skin, lips and gums; loss of appetite; debility; constipation; functional irregularity perhaps—all these are symptoms of Anaemia. And they are not conducive to an enjoyable life—are they? As a sensible man, you will know that your womenfolk are anaemic. They may not have, in marked form, any of the symptoms mentioned above—not yet—but perhaps you have noticed the creeping langour, or the appearance of faintness. The illustration shows a typical case. She is missing all the fun. Other women too miss all the pleasures of life if they are anaemic.

Do not let your wife miss the joy of living on account of Anaemia. It is far more pleasant to insist on her taking a course of Feluna Pills—a famous name, and an easy one to remember. She need not suffer the debilitating, ageing, health-wrecking onslaught of Anaemia. She CAN enjoy life with the full-blooded zest of the strong.

A WORD TO MOTHER

You daughter may need a course of Feluna Pills and may not be quite old enough to realize it. Particularly when the changing system needs help, strength and guidance—when Anaemia can play havoc with Health and Happiness both now and in the years to come—the strengthening, regulating and blood forming power of Feluna Pills is a bigger necessity than ever. You should recommend them.

You can buy Feluna from any Chemist or Bazar for Rs. 2-4 a bottle or by V.P.P. from P.O. B. 760, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

Feluna

PILLS FOR FEMALES ONLY

FILM STAR DECLARED INSOLVENT

Sultana Admits Inability To Pay Decree On Promissory Note

On the application of Rashid Bandeali Virji, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the High Court, passed an order of adjudication against Sultana Yacoob H. Lalji, the well-known film star of Bombay. She did not appear in Court at the hearing.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, appearing for the petitioner stated that he had obtained a decree for Rs. 2,000 against Sultana in respect of her promissory note. The decree having remained unpaid, the petitioer had obtained an order of attachment of certain monies belonging to her, but this order had also remained unexecuted.

Sultana in her letter had admitted that she was unable to pay the amount of the decree.

AROUND THE CITY COURTS

Lalita Prasad Binde, a deportee who was charged with entering Bombay without previous permission of the Police Commissioner, was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for on eyear by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Ill-treatment by her paramour, who used to take away all her earnings is stated to be the cause that lead a prostitute named Mankabai to commit suicide by swallowing an overdose of opium. At the inquest held on Tuesday, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to a suicidal dose of opium.

Ainu Kurdush, who was arrested by the Dongri Police a few days ago on a charge of theft of a pearl bangle from the hand of a Borah woman and who was detained in the Police Hospital as he showed signs of lunacy died on Monday. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to heart failure due to exhaustion owing to his refusal to take food.

A verdict of suicidal hanging was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 40, who was found hanging in a latrine in Vasu Bhuvan at Khetwadi on Monday morning.

The Crime Branch Police of Oorgaum arrested Dhanapal near Andersanpet on suspicion. On a search being made of his person he was found to be in illegal possession of sponge gold. The accused has been remanded to police custody.

MUSLIM BOY MURDERED IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Mar. 6

A cold-blooded murder of a Muslim boy, aged 18, was committed yesterday afternoon in broad daylight on a public road.

Rauf, the victim of the tragedy, is said to have been stabbed on the vital part of the body by the assailant with a knife. The boy, after going a few paces forward, dropped down dead. The scene of the offence is a public road in Takiawad Ward within the municipal limits of Kurla.

Yusuf Dada, a Muslim, has been arrested by the Kurla police in this connection. It is suspected that there was a long-standiny enmity between the deceased and the arrested man, the alleged assailant. Yusuf is detained.

Investifation is proceeding.

TWELVE YEARS FOR HOMICIDE

Mill-worker Stabs Fellow Worker While Asleep

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court Sessions, sentenced one Murli Jalial, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of culpable homicide.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. A. J. Poonawalla, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Mistry, defended the accused.

The accused who was unemployed, was maintained by the deceased Ulfat Chuni, who also got him employed in a Mill, where he, himself was working. Subsequently, the deceased demanded boarding and lodging charges from the accused, which led to frequent quarrels between them.

On 18th October last, the accused stabbed the deceased while he was sleeping a night as a result of which the latter died in hospital. The accused was arrested at a place near Shahjehanpur, where he had his home.

BAJAJ TOURS AFFECTED AREAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 5.

Mr. Jamunalal Bajaj arrived here on Saturday night and left for Muzaffarpur on Sunday afternoon for tour in affected parts.

Seth Ghansyamdas Birla is arriving here about the 10th inst.

Reports from Monghyr indicate the breaking out of diseases such as measles bronchopneumonia influenza chickenpox, etc. and medical stocks have been requesitioned by relief organizers.

GRAINS AND CLOTHES FOR 'QUAKE VICTIMS

Kunj Bihari Sharma, Secretary, Relief Committee, Belsand, writes:—

The sufferers of the Belsand Thana in the Sitamarhi Sub-Division are much indebted to Messrs. Govindram Sallsaria and Raghunath Pd. of Navalgarh for their act of generosity shortly after the earthquake disaster in the shape of the distribution of blankets, saris, dhoties, grain, housing materials etc. costing Rs. 5814.

The emergency indoor ward opened for the earthquake patients is still being maintained at their cost. The bravery displayed by their workers who moved in mofussil from door to door was exemplary.

H. S. DAL AND BIHAR RELIEF

Dr. N. S. Hardikar has issued the following appeal to members of the Hindustani Seva Dal.—

Many members of the Hindustani Seva Dal have offered their personal service for earth-quake relief work in North Behar and some are already serving there. The problem of relief is so vast and the dimensions of work are growing so rapidly that more and more efficient workers are needed from day to day. It is hoped therefore, that all Seva Dal workers will hold themselves in readiness to go to North Behar, so that when the call for services is made, they can proceed immediately to the scene of distress. Some workers have already been invited to do so, others must await the invitation and must not come without it. Only workers who are prepared to spend at least two to three months in the affected areas will be invited.

Apart from those members of the Dal who have been asked to serve on the spot, other members should help in every way in collecting funds and materials for relief through the local agencies working in this behalf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS CONGRATULATED

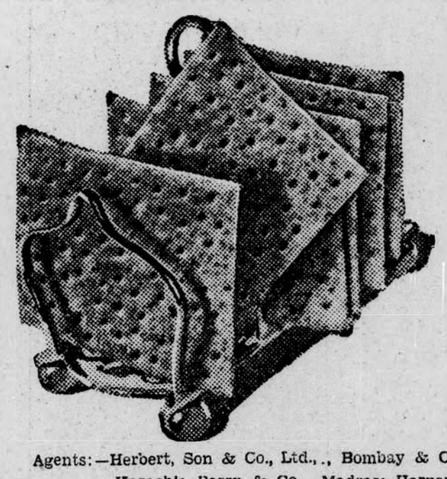
Sirdar Jamiat Singh wires from Monghyr under to-day's date:

Dr Hardikar who arrived here on Monday visited the Bombay Camp along with Miss Sofia Soni and other Bombay Lady volunteers, where they discussed till midnight debris clearing and house construction plans prepared for Monghyr.

Dr. Hardikar and Miss Sofia Somji warmly congratulated Bombay volunteers for their unique services. For two days they will inspect the newly constructed huts.

Dr. Wahby, a Turkish Professor who has been delivering a series of lectures to the students of the Jamiat-ul-ulema left Delhi on Sunday night for Lucknow.

An 'At Home' was given in honour of Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, a prominent novelist of Gujarat by Mr. Chayanne Shukla, a local journalist of Baroda.



PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100% Whole Wheat

THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

Most of the foreign and Indian soapmakers belaud their productions to the skies in their own words as best they can. Godrej never does that but puts before the public opinions of scientific men and discriminating people who use his soaps.

Read what English, German and Indian Scientists say about

GODREJ'S VEGETABLE TOILET SOAPS

Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German Public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

"I have tested Godrej's Vegetable Toilet Soaps and in my opinion they are such as would kill the Streptococcus and the Staphylococcus germs, the germs of typhoid fever and other resistant diseases. They are excellent disinfectants."

Says Herr KARL LUSURTZE:—

"I am a skin specialist and know that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to human skin. After long personal use and subsequent chemical tests I unhesitatingly give your Vegetable Soaps the place of honour as health and beauty soaps."

Says Major DICKINSON, Government Chemical Analyser:—

"GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

Says Prof. D. D. KANGA:—

"I have made a very careful analysis of Godrej's Toilet Soaps and have found them equal to the best imported soaps."

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,

121, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

KARWOPHLOGISTINE: A highly antiseptic and non-irritating remedy in cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, congestions and inflammations, etc. A Local Application.

NEO-VIGOR: A tonic restorative and powerful builder of the tissues of the body. It is a perfect food for the nerves and a great tonic.

EASTON'S SYRUP: A tonic for nervous debility, general weakness and in all cases in which there is a susceptibility to fever. It is the best tonic known, after fevers.

Manufacturers:—

KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.

45, Princess Street, Devkaren Mansions, BOMBAY 2.

STOCKISTS AT DADAR:

BILL & COMPANY, Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA, G. I. P. Railway.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

Established in 1908.

To safeguard against old age and for security of your family insure your life with India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd. A purely Indian Concern which never experienced any deficit in any valuation.

For Particulars apply to:-

Bombay Branch:—
Commissariat Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Head Office:—
102, Clive Street,
Calcutta.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

You can't go wrong if you choose a B.S.A. BICYCLE The finest value you can get

The famous B.S.A. Piled Arms Trade Mark is to be found on the steering head, rear mudguard, cranks, hubs, chain and free wheel, etc., of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and is your guarantee of quality and satisfactory service.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY,
313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO COMMUNITY

South Indians Mourn Mr. P. P. Iyer's Death

A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Mr. P. P. Iyer, an assistant editor of "The Times of India," was held at the South Indian Education Society's Hall, Matunga, Bombay, on Monday night.

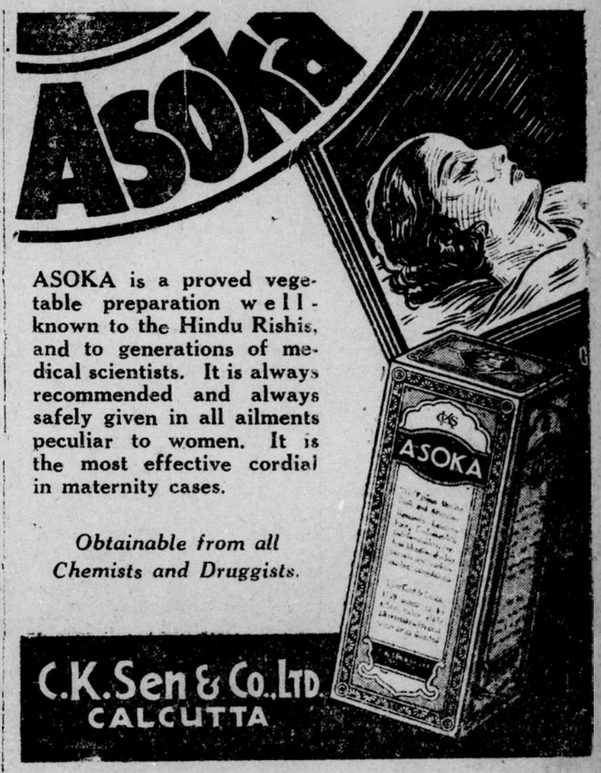
Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, who presided, moved the condolence resolution, which expressed the sorrow of the South Indian community at the sudden and premature demise of Mr. P. P. Iyer and the irreparable loss suffered by the community.

The president said the late Mr. Iyer, known among his friends a "P.P.," was an outstanding example of what South Indian grit could achieve in a city like Bombay. Mr. Iyer was only 17 when he ran away from school and came to Bombay. His ambitious mind saw great opportunities before him.

Starting life as a clerk and then as a reporter on "The Advocate of India, he soon made a mark in journalism in Bombay.

Various other speakers, including Dr. Krishna Iyer, Mr. K. G. Swami, a colleage of the late Mr. Iyer, and Mr. M. Sundaram paid tributes to Mr. Iyer's work. The education of South Indian children in Bombay particularly was always before his mind, and it was due mainly to his efforts that the South Indian Education Society had reached its present high level.

The Managing Committee of the South Indian Education Society, Bombay at its meeting held at the Society's School, on Monday night also passed a resolution expressing its regret at Mr Iyer's death.



ASOKA is a proved vegetable preparation well-known to the Hindu Rishis, and to generations of medical scientists. It is always recommended and always safely given in all ailments peculiar to women. It is the most effective cordial in maternity cases.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists.

C.K. Sen & Co. Ltd. CALCUTTA

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

To get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object. which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

THE
STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE, LTD.

Head Office: ALLEPPEY

Branches:—Trivandrum, Changanachery, Cochin and Quilon.

Sub-Offices:—Ernakulam, Kottayam and Kayamkulam.

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE)

SEASON DEPOSITS

will be received up to 31st MARCH 1934, at the following rates at all our offices:—

For 4 Months	5-1/2 per cent.
5 Months	5-3/4 per cent.
6 Months	6 per cent.

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A.,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kolol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Sheth Todarmal Chimanlal Samal Bechar, Mill Agent, Baroda.
Toolsidas Kilachand Esqr., (Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.), Bombay.
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A. LL.B., (Baroda)
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons. Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2 1/2 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
Ag.-General Manager.

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

Balwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS
HORNBY Rd. KALBADEVI Rd.
DHOBI TALAO PAREL
BOMBAY

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 6th.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Canton, Hollberg, Gothenburg.
Skuld, Mithassel, Bangkok.
City of Hongkong, Walton, Beira.
Jenny Moller, Hastings Singapore.

DEPARTURE.
March 6th
Somali, Kemp, Kobe.
Mayebashi Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.
Gandara, Doulton, Rangoon.
Naringa, Hughes, Rangoon.
Gazana, Hole, Moulmein.
March 7th.
Tairea, Greese, Durban.
Barpeta, Demhirst, Busrah.

LOADING.
March 6th.
Steamer President Hayes for New York.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Hatimura for Rangoon.
Steamer Hatkhola for Calcutta.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tairea, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Canton.—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Canton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S City of Hongkong.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Hongkong arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Beira, with ballast.

S S Jenny Moller:—The steamer Jenny Moller arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Somali.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Somali sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Mayebashi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mayebashi Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gandara:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Gandara, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Naringa:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Naringa, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Gazana.—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gazana sailed yesterday for Moulmein, with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 6.

S S Masula for Havre.—300 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 130 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk—[illegible] bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool.—2588 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.; 155 bales hemp, M. Nessim, 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 625 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Manchester.—210 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Sons; 50 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Sons; 125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 1950 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Barcelona.—85 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.; 75 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 800 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.; 1232 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 530 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 1817 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Birkenhead.—1500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

S S California for Liverpool.—200 bales hemp, S Permanand; 100 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 67 bales wool raw, 990 ags masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow.—20 bags soapsore powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.; 990 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

S S President Hayes for New York.—100 bags masoor, S Khetsey & Co.

For Salonica.—56 bags henna powder, Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Genoa.—112 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S City of Pittsburg for Boston.—67 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia.—71 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For New York.—53 bale animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Skuld for Sidney.—248 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Brisbane.—186 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Jinyo Maru for Yokohama.—35 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—15 cases and 2 bags shark fins, H L Peerani; 36 bags gum olibonum, A Abdulla.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—2500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton ton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

S S City of Mandalay Agents, K. Nixon & Co., from Liverpool.— 178 bags china clay; 150 drums dyes; 704 drums paint; 247 bags chemicals; 309 bundles welding rods; 551 bundles galvd. sheets; 495 bundles cement; 278 bundles steel bars; 70 cases shovels; 250 cases jar; 55 cases silk yarn; 250 cases hammers; 1685 cases fire bricks; 24 cases bed steads; 25 cases screws; 138 cases distemper; 75 cases whisky; 160 cases glassware; 50 cases springs; 19 cases scales and weights; 108 cases cisterns; 270 cases tyres; 100 bundles y.m. sheets; 800 bundles steel hoops; 500 bundles machinery; 68 bundles paper; 290 bundles tubes; 475 bundles tiles; 1501 drums spelter; 489 cases condensed milk 2940 cases soap; 490 cases cycle runs; 410 cases looms; 95 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases cotton; 510 cases cotton piece goods; 50 drums lub. grease.

S S Tergestia Agents, L. Triestino from Trieste.—1400 cases paper; 27 cases fez caps; 340 cases iron chains; 90 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases glassware; 35 cases rubber goods; 91 cases lamps; 58 cases enamel ware; 1790 cases glassware.

From Venice.—40 drums chemicals; 200 bags stove spalls; 60 cases glass paper; 55 cases glass ware; 32 cases paper; 110 cases cotton and art silk tissues; 7959 marble slabs; 20 cases machinery.

From Brindisi.—1000 bags almonds.

From Port Said.—58 cases glass ware.

From Aden.—10 cases gum fala fala; 14 cases gum olibonum.

ANNUAL BENE-ISRAEL SPORTS

The Bene-Israel Community held their annual sports on Thursday last, on the grounds of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Bombay, under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Bombay, when Mr. Shalom Elijah presided. All items were keenly contested, the Championship Cup being won by Mr. Ezra Benjamin, who scored 16 points, Mr. P. N. Elijah coming second with 15 points

The Ladies' items aroused keen interest.

After the sports, the Chairman made a speech, which was followed by distribution of the prizes by Miss R. Reuben.

DIVERSION OF TRADE

Govt. Of India Is Most Affected, Says Sawyer

Startling facts and figures were given by Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Vice-President of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in a statement to the Associated Press in which he substantiated Mr. H. P. Mody's allegation that at Kathiawar ports it was possible to evade customs duties.

He estimated that as a result of the diversion of trade from Bombay and the consequent loss of duties at Kathiawar Ports, the Government of India had been deprived of over one crore of rupees during 1933. "Compared with this", said Mr. Sawyer, "the losses suffered by Bombay and the Bombay Port Trust sink into in significance and the problem becomes primarily the concern of the Goernment of India".

"This diversion of goods traffic from the Port of Bombay, must be viewed from two entirely different angles:—

(a) Export,
(b) Import.

"The question of the export trade, principally the diversion of cotton either through Bhavnagar, or via Mumbra, is capable of being recaptured if the Port Trust, Railway Companies, Municipality and Government set themselves out to reduce charges, freights, town duty, etc., thus making it equally attractive and reasonable to ship goods through the Port of Bombay, where facilities are acknowledged to be as good as, if not better than, any other Port in India.

"On the other hand, the question of the Import trade raises difficulties which only Government themselves can bring the necessary pressure to overcome, and that this should be their urgent duty is obvious when it is pointed out that in the instance stated above, the Port Trust would lose on the two cases of Taffetas in question Rs. 2|4 on account of their not being handled here, whilst the loss to the Central Government on the same two cases through Imperial Customs duties would be (at 2 annas 11 pies per yard) Rs. 3282/-".—A.P.

THUNDERSTORMS EXPECTED IN BENGAL

Low Pressure Area Remains Stationary

POONA, March 6

Yesterday's low pressure area has remained practically stationary over south-west Punjab and Upper Sind. It has caused nearly general thunderstorm rain in east Central India, and local rain in south-west Punjab, United provinces and west Central provinces, with a few falls of rain in west Central India, Kashmir and Baluchistan. Fairly widespread light showers are also reported from the plains of north-west India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, quarter inch; Guha, one and half; Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra, Nowgong, Sutna, Pachmarhi and Saugor, quarter each; Rawalpindi, Dras, Kalat, Mount Abu and Jhalarpatan, quarter inch each.

Forecast:—

Rainfall will increase in the North-West Frontier province, Kashmir, east and north Punjab, and the United provinces, and extend in Bihar and Orissa and Central provinces.

Thunderstorm rain will extend into Bengal and Assam within 48 hours.—A. P.

CITY'S TEMPERATURE ALMOST NORMAL

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-3-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.0 1.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.4 0.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

Weather remarks: Variable sky.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of great intensity of its origin about 6900 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near Santa Cruz Islands, Lat. 10deg.S and Long. 165deg E in the Pacific Ocean was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hours 34 minutes (I.S.T.) on Monday the 5th March 1934.

Are You Still Waiting?

START TO-DAY!

SHANTA KUMARI

TO SEE THIS GREAT DEVOTIONAL

PRODUCTION OF DIGVEER CINETONE

'Saint Tulsidas'

(In HINDI)

Featuring:—

THE FAMOUS H. M. VOICE ARTIST MR. JOSHI, SHANTA KUMARI, JAMNA, FATMA, etc.

THRILLING!—GRIPPING!—APPEALING!

OUTSTANDING MUSIC!

DON'T DELAY, LEST YOU LOOSE THE CHANCE!

MAJESTIC CINEMA

TIME: 5, 7-45; 10-30 P.M.

H. M. VOICE records of Mr. JOSHI'S 4 Songs from "SAINT TULSIDAS" can be had at all authorised dealers of H. M. Voice Company.

LEND US YOUR EARS!

HEAR YE ALL!

Next Saturday

SAGAR MOVIETONE PRESENTS

Phantom of the Hills

JAL MERCHANT

Switches your Spirit with his daring with his melodious voice—

PANNA, SABITA DEVI, ASOOJI, NAYAMPALI, YAKUB, GULJAR M. KAWAL & others.

AN EZRAMIR PRODUCTION

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

KARNATAK CHILDREN'S FUND

Activities For Two Months And Half

The Secretary of the Karnatak Children's Fund writes:—

"The Karnatak Children's Fund was devised in the middle of November, 1933 with the object of giving financial assistance to the Children's Homes at Shimoga and Karwar, and similar institutions. It was proposed to start a similar home in Dharwar also, but on Gandhiji's advice it was decided to give all the help to the existing Homes at Shimoga and Karwar, before thinking of starting new ones.

An appeal was issued by prominent Karnatak workers promoting the Children's Fund in the first week of December. Mr. D. R. Manappa was appointed as treasurer. Leaflets in English and Kanada, giving a brief idea of the working of the Homes, were also issued.

Collections commenced in Dharwar in December. The total cash collections till the end of January, 1934 were Rs. 263-12. Grants will be made for the two Homes as need arises. In addition to the cash collected, promises to the extent of Rs. 800 have been secured in Dharwar.

In January, 1934 Dr. Hardikar, Sjt. Hanamantrao Koujalgi, Sjt. D. R. Manappa and Sjt. Malur Subbarao saw Mahatma Gandhi in Bangalore and submitted the reports and the accounts of the Homes to him, and discussed the matters connected with the Homes.

MID-WEEK CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At The Pathe Cinema

Gary Cooper, Star of "A Farewell to Arms", "Bevil and the Deep," and many other past successes brings to the screen a superb characterization in "One Sunday Afternoon," which will be shown at Pathe for three days only. As the swaggering, blustering small-town dentist of an older and gentler generation, Cooper's performance is undoubtedly perfect. He falls widely in love with the enticing Fay Wray who prefers his friend Neil Hamilton, whom she marries, while Cooper is awaiting her on a park bench. To cover his heart-break, Cooper marries another girl, Francis Fuller, who adores him. It is a one sided marriage, however, and for years the memory of Fay still burns in Cooper's mind. Hamilton and Fay come back to town on a business visit, and Hamilton goes to Cooper's surgery to have a tooth extracted. As Cooper administers the gas, the memory of how Hamilton stole his girl and had him sent to jail for two years for no apparent reason wells up in his mind, and he momentarily ponders on his rivals' helplessness—but the exciting climax is entirely unexpected.

The supporting cast includes Roscoe Karns, as the wisecracking village signpainter, who is hilariously funny.

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE on THURSDAY at 4 p.m.

SEE
the King with 366 wives (the odd one for Leap Year!)
EMIL JANNINGS
As
"THE MERRY MONARCH"

Is the funniest Comedian that ever adorned the talking screen! Everything you want is in it—

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS . . . CHARMING ROMANCE . . . RAVISHING MUSIC . . . SPECTACULAR SETTINGS!!!

THESE FUNSTERS
have stormed the whole of Bombay
MASTER MOHAN
and
Miss PATIENCE COOPER
in
KISHMAT-KA-SHEKAR

(A FIONEER FILMS PRODUCTION)
an Urdu Musical Comedy Drama
Supported by
Miss SHARIFA & ABBASALLI
at
MINERVA TALKIES
—LAMINGTON ROAD—
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT
at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
AJANTA'S
MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Vasava-Datta
Also Showing
RAGINI DEVI
and
GOPINATH
in the charming
RADHA KRISHNA DANCE
Time:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

PALACE

Near Byculla Station.
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Thurs. 4 P.M. Matinee
World's Greatest Comedians
BERT WHEELER
ROB'T WOOLSEY
in
THE CUCKOOS
9— SONG HITS —9
GORGEOUS GIRLS
Lavish Scenes in technicolor

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE
B.A., M.D.H., B.L.
Parbatipur, (Bengal)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"RE-INCARNATION"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY: Mar. 7th, 6-15 P.M.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees! No Collections!!

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

(AIR-CONDITIONED)
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A refreshingly different picture of a raffles of the Riviera with an English background—Scotland Yard and "Gentlemen" Crooks

"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"

A M. G. M. PICTURE WITH ENGLISH CAST

LIONEL ATWILL
ELIZABETH ALLAN
HERBERT MARSHALL

Book Your Seats Now Phone 22323

NEXT SATURDAY

THE TWO BEST LOVED CHARACTERS OF THE SCREEN

MARIE DRESSLER
LIONEL BARRYMORE

IN M. G. M.'S GLORIOUS DRAMA

HER SWEETHEART

(CHRISTOPHER BEAN)

Also Another Laugh Special By

LAUREL & HARDY

The CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Warner Bros' First National PICTURE EXTOLLED BY THE LONDON PRESS

"THE LITTLE GIANT"

with the Star of "TIGER SHARK"

EDW. G. ROBINSON

IN A KNOCKOUT COMEDY!
Also A Pictorial Record of The
MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY

NEXT SATURDAY

FORTY
MADDENING MAIDENS ON A MAIDEN CRUISE
In Radio's Rhythmic Riot

MELODY CRUISE

Starring

CHARLES RUGGLES

A MUSICAL MOVIE OF ROMANCE & SONG

Book Now & Avoid the Rush

Present Budget proposal helps small manufacturers of Sugar. Get in the industry.

SUGAR IN INDIA

Its Cultivation, Manufacture and Trade.

By H. M. GHOSH, F.R.E.S. (Lond.)

Will Be Immensely Helpful.

Learn small scale manufacture, juice clarification, curing and refining, white sugar, trade and outlook. Cloth bound, 316 pp. illustrated. Price Rs. 3-8, postage extra.

SPHERE OF TEA, by the same author, illustrated. Price Rs. 3.

Available at:
TARAPOREVALLA, Fort, Bombay
Federation Bk. Stall, Elphinstone Circle, Karachi.

Publishers: INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., Shambazar, Calcutta.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 6, 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 20, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 2, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 54m.
Sunset—6h. 47m
Hightide—3.03; 16-10.
Lowtide—9-28; 21-38.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

Buchanan Cup Hockey (Final): Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Government Fellowship Lectures—II. by Prof. P. Davoud on "The Turanian and Aryan Tribe", 172, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 8

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Wilson Philological University Lecture on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9

Bombay Legislative Council 10 a.m.

Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10

Bombay Legislative Council, 10 a.m.

S. S. "Rawalpindi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

SOONAMAI the beloved wife of Ardaseer Framjee Davur and mother of Hilla and Jamshed Ardaseer Davur and daughter of the late Naurojee Dossabhoy Dubas.
Funeral to-day Wednesday at 8 a.m. of 19 New Marine Lines.

CHILDREN'S FEES IN HOSPITALS.

An amendment to the rules governing the levy of fees in Government and State-aided dispensaries and hospitals in the Bombay Presidency provides that children under 12 years of age should be charged only half the fees leviable for attendance as outpatients or in-patients in such dispensaries and hospitals.

"SWARAJYA TORAN" FOR BIHAR.

Shivseva Mandal (an Amateur Dramatic Club) will perform the play called "Swarajya Toran" on Sunday, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre. The entire net proceeds will be paid to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

MALARIA CARRIER.

The following is the place in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended on 3rd March:—

Love Lane, at Nos. 99-99ABC, in a well.

GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY.

Under the auspices of The Baroda State People's Progressive Society His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar's 72 Birthday will be celebrated at Hira Bag to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Shamaldas will preside at the meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Professor Poure Davoud will deliver to-day (Wednesday) evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, the second of six Government Fellowship Lectures on "The Turanian, an Aryan Tribe". The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, will preside. The Lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extra-ordinary of Tuesday's date says:—

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from to-day (Wednesday).

His Excellency the Governor has further to nominated, with effect from the Same day Mr. F. O. J. Roose, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.F., F.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE.—"On Sunday Afternoon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Only Yesterday." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL.—"The Solitaire Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL.—"The Little Giant." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON.—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Trouble." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan." Time as usual.

ROXY—"The Sign of 4." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Navchetan." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"The Cuckoos." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata." Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. 12-0 noon Selection of European Music. 12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from The Regal Cinema. The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Sponsored by Rose and Co., Ltd., 8-0 p.m. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. 9-0 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Newsreel". A Commentary on the Week's Events. By A.G.A. Norman, the Radio Reporter. 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band. Directed by Leo Goutkin. Relayed from the Hotel Majestic.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
8 p.m. Whither Britain? a talk by Viscountess Rhondda.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. The Arcadians, a fantastic musical play.
10 p.m. Gramophone records
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

SANGAT SABHA.

A meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Mrs. Sudhabai Joshi, G. A. will speak in Marathi on "Women's contribution to the growth of Marathi Literature".

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Home Hygiene Class conducted by Dr. T. H. Talwalkar at Damodar Hall, Parel, was examined by Dr. Miss C. S. Rege, M.B.B.S., the following are the names of successful students:—(1) Mrs. Rukaminibai Kenjalkar, (2) Miss Anusuya Kandalgaonkar, (3) Miss Salinibai Pradhan, (4) Miss Lilavati Kalsulkar, (5) Mrs. Sushilabai Gavankar, (6) Mrs. Saraswatibai Chitnis, (7) Miss Chandrabai Medhekar and (8) Miss Lilavati Gavaskar.

IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF.

A grand Variety Entertainment will be staged by the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Royal Opera House.

The proceeds of the sale of tickets will be forwarded to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

Tickets will be available at the Royal Opera House from 8 a.m. in the morning.

STUDENTS' PICNIC AT JOGESHWARI

The students of the Jogeshwari English School led by their teachers Messrs. Patkar, Vaidya and Kulkarni passed a very enjoyable time at a picnic dinner party in the heart of the Jogeshwari Forests on Sunday. Nearly sixty boys and girls were present, and all of them took an active part in the matter of preparing the various preparations necessary for the dinner.

After the dinner was over the boys played various sorts of games, showed their skill in divers feats and sang songs to the great amusement of the audience. The girls on their part also showed their skill in various sports proper to them, including the "garba dance" in imitation of Gujarati women.

HORTICULTURE CLASS AT BHIWANDI

Under the auspices of the T. L. B. Bhiwandi it has been proposed to hold "Harticulture" Class at Bhiwandi from 9th to 18th inst. Opening ceremony will take place on Friday (9th inst.) at 9 a.m. in Tilak Mandir, at the hands of Mr. Jabir A. Ali. All interested in Agriculture are requested to take advantage of this.

CATTLE CAMP AT KESARIA

(From A Correspondent.)
Motihari (By Mail).

The Hindu Sabha workers, headed by Mr. H. C. Dutta, have returned from Kesariya after visiting four villages and distributing relief to 129 families. He made arrangements for opening a temporary cattle camp at Kesariya. Distressed cattles are being daily admitted into Motihari Goshala Camp.

Alteration Of Amount In Plaint

Defence Counsel Cross-Examines Plaintiff On Reason For Variation In Case Against Halai

"I have no evidence beyond the absence of entries in the books of account of the Indian Cotton Exchange to substantiate the charge of misappropriation" was the statement made by Javerilal Maganlal, a former member of the Cotton Exchange, who charged W. T. Halai, the Special Director of the Exchange with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 12,392, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Tuesday.

VARIATION IN AMOUNTS

The complainant further cross-examined by Mr. Ehimji said, that in his complaint to hte Deputy Commissioner of Police, he had stated that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 22,600. In the affidavit that witness had made in the High Court, he had stated the figure at Rs. 23,000.

When he filed the present complaint, he had alleged that the sum misappropriated was Rs. 18,000. In the course of the trial, the plaint was amended and the figure was put down at Rs. 12,392.

Counsel for the defence asked witness to explain why there had been a change made in the sum alleged to have been misappropriated.

Witness replied: "I was so advised by my Counsel".

The Magistrate at this stage told the witness to answer the question instead of trying to evade the issue.

NO REASON FOR IT.

But witness said he was unable to give any reason for having altered his statement.

Counsel for the defence then put in several items involving the sum of Rs. 12,392 to the witness and asked him to state his case and show how these sums had been misappropriated.

Witness maintained that as the items had not been entered in the account books, he drew the inference that these sums had been misappropriated.

Confronted with an item that had been entered in the account book, witness said, that that had not been posted on the day on which it was received, and therefore he charged the accused with misappropriating that sum of money.

PROCEDURE ON 'CHANGE

Counsel for the defence then pointed out the procedure that had been followed by the Exchange with regard to membership fees. The receipts were actually made out before the cash was received, and the receipts were in the possession of the Exchange until the money was received by them. The complainant had alleged that merely because the counterpart of the receipt book had been written up, the monies had been received by the accused who had misappropriated the amount. This allegation counsel contended could not be proved.

The Magistrate then asked the complainant whether he relied on any other evidence beyond the books of account? Witness replied: "Beyond the absence of entries in the account books, I have no other evidence to show that the account had misappropriated the amount.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to March 8.

H. O. H. FETE GARDEN PARTY

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram gave a garden party on Tuesday evening at the Palais de Dance of the H. O. H. Fete and Exhibition grounds which was the final touch to the H. O. H. Fete which concluded that day.

A large number of distinguished citizens and members of the H. O. H. Fete Committee were invited on the occasion. The grounds were well illuminated, and the host freely moved among the guests and conversed with them after refreshments.

Before parting the Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Minister for Self-Government thanked the various Committees for their wholehearted co-operation in bringing the Fete to a successful conclusion.

Concluding he said: I am not yet in a position to say what are the financial results of the Fete. The Hospital Maintenance Committee will receive the proceeds in due course and will allot one half of them to Government.

I wish to give you my definite assurance that the whole of this share accruing to Government will be devoted to the purposes which have been publicly announced, namely, to restoring cuts in the diets and medicines grants where necessary, to assisting the Nursing Associations to the extent of 15 per cent of the Government share, and to re-opening beds in the Government Hospitals. I will add that I make it my personal concern to see that as many beds are open as the funds permit.

We have of course to look ahead and to realise that an effort like this cannot be repeated every year. We shall therefore probably have to keep some portion of the proceeds in hand for maintaining re-opened beds in future years pending the disappearance of the financial stringency which has compelled Government to curtail its medical budget. We shall therefore not be in a position to spend the whole of the receipts in re-opening beds forthwith, but no time will be lost in re-opening as many beds as we can safely manage.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts special meeting will be held on Thursday 8th March at 6 p.m. at Aiwane Rafat, the subject for discussion will be "Health Giving Recreations against Hospitals" a vigorous propaganda is to be launched, for "Prevention is better than cure." Those interested in the welfare of the City of Bombay are cordially invited to attend. The speakers are Atiya Begum, Dr. Jerbanoo Mistry, Dr. Gadgil, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Countess Crassi and Mr. Hameed Backra, with Mr. Gilbert Lodge in chair

INSURANCE AGENT'S DEATH

We are asked to state that R. Iyer Insurance Agent who expired of heart-failure in Bakehouse Lane is not Rama M. Iyer, Chief Agent of the South British Insurance Co.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY

One Atmaram Tukaram (32) arrested on Monday, for committing burglary of goods worth about Rs. 198, in the wine mart belonging to one Mr. N. D. Sethna on New Station Road, Mahim, was put up before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Magistrate, Dadar, and ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days to enable the Mahim Police to institute inquiries into the matter.

REMANDED PENDING MEDICAL REPORT

Sukharam Ranji, who was reported to have been thwarted by the De Lisle Road Police in the alleged act of slashing off his wife's nose, was brought before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala on Tuesday evening.

As witnesses were to be traced, and pending the medical report about injuries to the complainant the Police requested the Magistrate to remand the accused for a period of 3 days.

The Magistrate granted the remand application.

Dr. D'AVOINE HONOURED BY RATIONALISTS

He Fought To Vindicate Freedom Of Thought

More than eighty guests assembled at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday night when the Rationalists' Association of India, held a congratulatory dinner in honour of Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, Editor of "Reason." A large number of ladies attended and the occasion was marked by brilliant speeches and an air off convivality.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who proposed the toast of Dr. D'Avoine, remarked that his acquittal was a victory for the freedom of the press and the expression of opinion. They all owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. D'Avoine for the courageous manner in which he had fought to vindicate the right of free expression. The speaker quoted a passage from a letter of Mr. Beadon-Banks, published in a Roman Catholic quarterly in which the writer mentioned that one of the foundations on which the British Empire had been built, was the right to express opinion without let or hindrance. This was not correct as far as India was concerned because there were many disabilities which prevented the free expression of political opinion.

Although Dr. D'Avoine had won a victory for the right of free discussion, the speaker believed that the struggle had not ended with his acquittal. There was danger still ahead and they should not think that security had been finally assured.

The fiasco in which the proceedings against Dr. D'Avoine ended, should make the authorities think twice before they launched another prosecution of the same kind.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee who supported Mr. Horniman, compared the guest of honour to the great reformer Mr. Karsondas Mulji. He remrked that Dr. D'Avoine was doing what Charles Bradlaugh had done for freedom in the west.

DR. D'AVOINE'S THANKS.

Dr. D'Avoine, who, on rising to speak, was much applauded, thanked all present for their kind congratulations on his acquittal. He said that he did not consider his acquittal as a personal triumph, but as a vindication of certain principles of liberty. As a matter of fact, he said, a serious blow would have been dealt to the freedom of speech and liberty of expression of opinion on superstitious practices and irrational beliefs if the judicial decision had been contrary to what had been decided in his case.

There was no doubt that the general satisfaction which had been felt, not only in Bombay but all over India, in this case was due to the appreciation of this fact. The only discordant note to this general chorus of satisfaction, said the speaker, appeared in "The Evening News of India" of the 5th instant. It appeared in one of the Notes of "The Bombay Man's Diary." The writer of the article said the speaker, was undoubtedly a Catholic. He betrays his identity by his sullenness and mortification over the result of the case as many other Catholics in the City had unfortunately shown.

When he writes, continued the speaker, about Catholicism in the light of modern knowledge, he did not write for the benefit of Catholics who exalted faith above reason and rejected facts and evidences. He wrote for the benefit of intelligent people who might accidentally be persuaded to join that creed.

The speaker concluded his speech with the remark that Rationalism did not make converts as no one could become a Rationalist unless he had the intellectual capacity for becoming one.

LAWYERS THANKED.

Dr. Deshmukh, who presided thanked Mr. F. Talyarkhan, Mr. C. Canuga and Mr. Mahimtura (Solicitor) for the legal assistance rendered to Dr. D'Avoine. He presented Messrs. Talyarkhan and Kanuga with souvenirs for their kind services.

Mr. Talyarkhan, in thanking the President for his appreciative reference, said the Rationalist Association could do very useful work in this country which was still faced by a long night of ignorance and superstition, and a lot would have to be done before this darkness was dispelled.

Mr. Kanuga also thanked the Association for the appreciation of his assistance in the cause of freedom.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai wished prosperity to the Association, which had an important function to perform in freeing the mind, without which no progress was possible. In a brilliant historical survey of the freedom of thought he recounted the services of pioneers, who had made civilisation what it is.

Dr. Coelho in thanking the guests mentioned the difficulties that the Association had encountered and appealed for greater support. The proceedings then came to a close.

YOUNG GIRLS' QUOTA TO RELIEF FUND

Two young daughters of Dr. V. D. Telang, Miss Manjula Telang and Miss Malini Telang, aged 11 and 9 respectively were offered medals worth Rs. 15, in appreciation of their musical performance at Ganesh Utsav gathering. The said girls expressed the desire to forward the said amount of Rs. 15 to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund instead of spending it for medals for them.

At the meeting of the North-Salsette Taluka Local Board, it was resolved to give Rs. 25 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund if sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Northern Division.

A picture
after your own Heart
Better bring a hand to hold . . . some lips to kiss . . . a shoulder to snuggle up to . . . because you'll need all those things when you see . . .
GARY COOPER
in
"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON"
A Paramount Picture with
FAY WRAY NEIL HAMILTON
FRANCES FULLER ROSCOE KARNS
Directed by Stephen Roberts
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

Telephone No. 24337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post dox No. 322. Registered No. B-1066

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1934

LAW AND ORDER

The Police, in India, have recently been so much pampered by the Government that they often seem to regard themselves as the masters of the show and that it is a matter of option whether or not, they would extend their full co-operation to the administration. In his address to the India Committee of the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Charles Stead, an ex-Police official in India, said that the Indian Police Association hoped to be able to support the new administration under the proposed reforms "if its minimum recommendations were accepted." We do not think it is possible for any police association in Britain to promise to support any new Government or even a change in the Constitution only if its minimum conditions are accepted. But many things are possible in India at present, which would not be tolerated anywhere else. If the Indian Police Association suggests by its threat that, in the event of its minimum conditions not being accepted, the British officers would resign in a body, the country would not be the worse for it. The present constitution of the Department is not only too costly, but has also not seldom made it difficult for the Police officials to secure full co-operation from the public.

An Admission

Sir Charles himself made an important admission bearing on this point. He said that the Police officers' efficiency was measured largely by his ability to secure the support of the public, and that the police "could not function except as a military force, if they were faced with hostility or indifference from all sides." This is an elementary truth, but many police and other officials do not seem to have yet appreciated it. The police in India, with all its redeeming features, is distrusted and feared by the people rather than trusted and liked. This unnatural position cannot be improved unless the entire police department—like all others—is both Indianised and made fully responsible to popular Ministers.

Farce Of Responsibility

One can easily imagine that the minimum conditions laid down by the Indian Police Association include either the reservation of Law and Order or its transference subject to impossible restrictions generally called safeguards. As regards the former alternative, almost all Indians have come to recognise the mockery of any reforms, which do not include the transfer of Law and Order. Such a tried friend of the Government as Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, acting Governor of the Punjab, pertinently observed in his address to the European Association of the Punjab last week that

> "to omit the transfer of Law and Order would be to present a picture-puzzle mostly fitted together but with a central portion missing entirely."

Responsibility in Law and Order is the very pivot and test of true autonomy. And this is true of autonomy at the Centre as also in the provinces. Even British officials have come to accept this view partially, so far at any rate, as provincial autonomy is concerned; but through sheer self-interest they suggest a number of restriction on the transfer of Law and Order, which wholly nullify the transfer and detract much from the autonomy in general. One such restriction is creating a special section of the Police Department and making it responsible to the Governor. The resulting dyarchy in the department is bound to end, as dyarchy has ended in other spheres, in considerable friction and, finally, the complete subservience of the dummy Minister for Law and Order to the non-responsible Governor. This is only a farce of responsibility and Indians are not disposed to tolerate any such farce nor will they accept anything less than complete responsible Government, however long and hard they may have to fight for it.

British Pensioners

Some members raised in the C. P. Council the question of pensions to retired British officials, and protested against the manner in which many of these pensioners were carrying on agitation against this country. The arguments against the activities of such pensioners are unassailable. No impartial and unprejudiced observer can help feeling amazed at the impunity with which men, who have eaten India's salt and achieved comfort and luxury, matched by none in the world, have gone on trying to keep her under perpetual subjection. The Chief Secretary, however, adopted a high moral tone of tolerance and doubted if the members desired to ban an expression of honest views, however mistaken they might be. This is delightful indeed.

There are many Indian pensioners who have been punished for holding views and indulging in activities thoroughly distasteful to the Government. The Chief Secretary of the C.P. will be the first to defend such punishment. But he does not possess sufficient imagination to put himself in the place of an Indian and realise that the O'Dwyers and the Craddocks are guilty of sedition against this country. There are, we believe, certain obligations imposed on Indian pensioners even in their retirement. Why is it, then, that retired English officials should enjoy complete freedom from all obligations to this country and its people?

A Needless Controversy

The C. P. controversy about Congressmen entering Local Bodies is regrettable and unnecessary. It is well-known that the Congress has never put a ban on local bodies. It is merely a question of expediency, whether or not, in any particular place or at any particular time, Congressmen should enter such bodies. As a rule, however, they should do so, if they can make Congress influence felt. At present as Congress bodies are not functioning, Congressmen can only act on their own responsibility, but they should beware of committing themselves to a party or policy that is likely to compromise the interests of the people. The phenomenal success of Congressmen in the district board elections in Jubbulpore should impress upon Congressmen elsewhere to rely on their own strength and the hold they have on the people.

THE SCHUSTER BUDGET: Lessons For Bombay Government

By P. R. LELE.

There is no doubt that the Government of India have let down the Bombay Presidency very badly. Sir George Schuster has been a past master in the art of dividing the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, now on one basis and then on another. It may be agricultural interests v. industrial, rural against urban, the tiller of the soil against the middle man, Zemindar against the money-lender, or Bengal against other provinces—the Finance Member gets a majority for his proposals. For pleasing the Government of Pengal he now proposes to tax an item in the poorest man's list of necessities and for once the most pro-Government Muslim member for Bengal is vying with the most anti-Government Hindu member in singing paens of praise to Sir George Schuster. As Sir Cowasji Jehangir says, this policy of the Government of India has taught one lesson, viz., that it pays a province to have succession of deficit Budgets. Sir Cowasji might have recalled a similar experience in the early beginning of Sir Leslie Wilson's Governorship when the Bombay Legislative Council carried an adjournment motion even as the present Council carried one the other day. The then Finance Member, Sir Henry Lawrence, refused to go on with his additional taxation proposals but the present Indian Finance Member of the Government of Bombay has not the courage to follow the same course—maybe he has secret sympathies with a deficit province as his future Sind is going to be one.

Lesson for Bombay Government.

There is another lesson which the Government of Bombay might learn. Rigorously as the Government of Bengal carries on its policy of dealing with terrorism, it is at one with the people in all their provincial interests as against other provinces. There is no provincial Government in India that can equal the Government of Bengal in the sustained vigour with which it has fought against the Meston Award. Whether it is the question of additional import duty on foreign salt or of recommending artists to execute the mural decoration of the India House in London, the Government of Bengal takes up the cause of Bengalee people with vigour and earnestness. What Bengal may lack in fitness the Government of Bengal make up by the force of their advocacy. To help the Government of Bengal as well as the people there has almist always been a Bengalee in the Executive Council of the Government of India, while the presence of a Bombay man in that mighty organisation has been a matter of exception.

Outrageous Tax.

While Bombay's condemnation of Sir George Schuster's proposals on the ground of their injustice to Bombay is unanimous, the resolution of the public meeting held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Adjournment Motion cannot be said to be really representative of the popular view. The Council as well as the capitalists who assembled in C. J. Hall would be content if, like Bengal, Bombay got a share in the generosity of Sir George Schuster. What the people object to is that they in their present plight should be saddled with any additional burden of taxation and that, too, in respect of a thing which they can neither forego nor substantially economise, viz., the match boxes. The proposed tax on match boxes is going to be next in invidiousness only to the Salt Tax. The fall in agricultural prices has reduced the cash in the hands of the rural population. The unemployment and underemployment in cities due to industrial depression has seriously reduced the cash in the hands of the vast majority of the urban population. The limit of the taxable capacity of the people in general had already been overstepped. In such a state of affairs to increase any taxation was bad enough. To select a commodity of everyday necessity to everyone in the country for fresh additional and heavy taxation is nothing short of outrageous. The people of the Bom-

(Continned on page 7).

MARXISM IN UNIVERSITIES

A Remarkable Change Among British Students

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
(By Air Mail).

It used to be the fashion in by-gone days to describe the staunch followers of Conservative and Imperialistic politics among priests, army officers and young students as non-political. In the life of intelligent human beings hardly a week passes without every person doing some political act or expressing some political thought, and yet we are expected to continue as non-political.

100 PER CENT. SAFE MEN.

University students all over Great Britain were once upon a time supposed to be correctly constitutional, which really meant that they had Conservative politics, imperialistic outlook and personal ambitions characteristic of capitalist opportunism. These were put down as praiseworthy qualities and wrongly described as non-political. Now and again some so-called crank might arise who might dare to express some unorthodox opinion on matters religious, social, political or imperialist but he would soon be put down by the pressure of opinion from other students or he would be expelled from the university if he was determined in his views. The universities, therefore, remained a safe breeding ground for officers of Army, Navy or the Judiciary or the Church and the Civil Service at home or abroad in the Colonies. These were hundred per cent. safe men on whom capitalism could rely.

These universities also used to supply statesmen and parliamentary debaters of the future and, therefore, they had developed the machinery of debating societies inside each university and even inside each prominent college. These debates, however, were never expected to be realistic, they were purely theoretical giving opportunities for the developments of oratorical powers. The universities dared to have a third wing, namely, the university Unions of Labour Parties. At first this Labour section was small but new universities began to grow up in the country in industrial towns such as Leeds, Nottingham, Cardiff, Sheffield, Reading, etc. and these were largely attended by scholarship students coming from the homes of middle class shopkeepers or artisans. Labour groups in these provincial universities began to grow rapidly, and the fashion became so irresistible as to affect the more moderate universities of London, Glasgow, Edinborough ,Birmingham and so forth. Ultimately the two holy shrines of the ruling class of Britain, namely, Oxford and Cambridge, followed suit. With the gradual moderation of the programme of the Labour Party and by the open rejection of revolutionary purpose or methods by the Labourites of the type of George Lansbury, Arthur Henderson, Arthur Greenwood and others, the University Labour Groups began to become popular and almost in every University one or two professors or subordinate lecturers themselves joined the Labour Party in the country. Every effort was made to see that though the Labour Groups at the University Unions might debate labour or socialist problems, they should only be of an academic character.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND AFTER.

The more repressive and imperialist the British Labour Party, followed by two successive Labour Governments became the more pronounced became the criticism against the Labour Party in Socialist circles and among intellectual Communists. Some students here and there at the universities openly joined the Communist Party and began to act as Communist organisers among their fraternity but these students were soon suppressed and sent down from their colleges. Then came the operation of the great economic blizzard of the capitalist system, which after driving thousands of working class people into unemployment began to play the same havoc among the middleclass university educated persons. Jobs as well as incomes for teachers, doctors, technical experts and Colonial positions began to shrink. Every university undergraduate had actual experience of some senior student at his college who had graduated and vainly hunting for a job for two to three years or was living on a smaller income if he or she was fortunate to secure some job. The middle class undergraduates began to perceive the economic commonness of interest between the working class and the middle class under the existing capitalist system. Such observations began to lead young men and women to two opposite conclusions according to their temperaments and their social and home and environments.

TWO DIVISIONS.

One set of students see in this decay of the strength of capitalism the hand of mischief created by the working class by joining the Trades Unions and by demanding high wages and

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BIHAR & THE BRITISH.

Britain would expect gratitude from India, because the Lord Mayor's Fund for Bihar reached £33,000 by the end of the third week of February. Although the handsome contributions made by businessmen, ex-satraps and retired officials, who have done handsomely out of their association with India, is by no means proportionate to what they owe to this country, yet India cannot help acknowledging this generosity. India, at the same time, cannot help wondering if the response of Europeans in India has been, at least, as generous as that of their brethren at "Home." There are thousands of British business concerns in India, who have flourished and prospered as they would not have done elsewhere. What "magnificent contributions" have they made to help Bihar? There are also a good few thousands of British officials in this country,—which is one of the poorest in the world—drawing salaries that can stand comparison with those of any other country in the world. What are they doing to relieve the distress of millions of its inhabitants who have suddenly been rendered homeless and without any means of subsistence?

SEVA SADAN'S EXAMPLE.

Of the various ways in which different people have helped the Bihar Relief Fund that followed by the children of the Seva Sadan of Bombay is particularly notable. Most of the children are orphans or are otherwise too poor to make any direct cash contributions but great was their desire to help. They gave up for a month their daily tea, ghee and even wheat "chapatis" and thus saved about seventy rupees. And with the cash contributions from some earning members of the Sadan they made up a total of Rs. 101. The children, however, were not satisfied. They organised, among themselves, a variety performance with a few dialogues, dances and a dramatic scene and the tickets, sold only among women-sympathisers, realised about Rs. 200. A contribution of about Rs. 300 in all, from these children is, indeed, one of the choicest gifts of love and should be an example to similar institutions, particularly the schools and colleges in the country.

DEFEATING ITS PURPOSE.

Asked in the Commons about the legislation for making Ordinances permanent in Bengal, the Under-Secretary of State declined to say more than that the Bengal Terrorist Bill had been introduced in the Legislature with the sanction of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. But it is clear to all those that have eyes to see that the Bill goes even farther than the Ordinances. A member of the Bengal Legislative Council characterises it as "barbarous" as nowhere else in civilised jurisprudence is capital punishment imposed, as it is in the Bill, for a mere intention to murder. The Bengal Home Member argues that, as the whole House condemns Terrorism, it should support the Bill. Those who oppose the measure do so, because they have reason to fear that it will defeat its own object and will deepen discontent in the province.

PARSIS & CHARITY.

It is a munificent gift to the Parsi community which Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta has made in setting apart a sum of Rs. 27,50,000, for its benefit. Charity misdirected becomes a bane rather than a boon to those who are its beneficiaries. This has happened in the case of the Parsi community a considerable section of which has been demoralized by too much charity. What the community needs most, apart, of course, from the relief of distress and extreme poverty, is adequate opportunity for every child to receive the right kind of education that will fit him or her to play his or her proper part in life. Mrs. Mehta therefore deserves to be congratulated on the care and forethought with which she has decided that the bulk of the money given by her should be devoted to the award of scholarships to Parsi students of exceptionally high qualifications, who are desirous of going to foreign countries for technological and aviation training.

INDIFFERENT.

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on working the Panchayat Act and the official reply to the debate show that Government are somewhat indifferent in the matter. Though a sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in the Budget last year for the Panchayats, Government have not used any part of the amount. There has been instead considerable official talk about village uplift. Government's excuse for their do-nothing policy, that the budgeted amount was too small, is ridiculous. There may be some truth after all in Mr. G.S. Ganguli's suspicion that Government devised the Panchayat Scheme to counter-act Congress influence in the villages, and now that the C. D. movement is waning, they do not want to proceed with their scheme.

Press Views

"Cruel Anachronism"

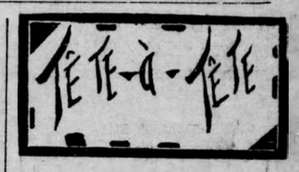
Despite much talk of Indian Navy Bill and all that, both the Navy and the R. A. F. seem to be the close preserve of the Englisnmen, except for an occasional sprinkling of the Indian element. The fact is flaunted on our face that rupees ten lakhs a year returns to the Indian exchequer through customs duty from out of the military expenditure. But we are not told how many British firms and clothing factories are patronised to supply the materials needed for the upkeep of the Army. It is a cruel anachronism to justify the colossal drain of India's wealth in the upkeep of an army of occupation. The pruning knife must be used mercilessly and the pace of Indianisation quickened as much as possible. That way lies relief and not in issuing big propagandist leaflets.—"Sind Observer."

Parting Advice

It is a curious phenomenon that these Britishers talk of this and that programme, just when they are about to leave India for good. Sir Frederick Sykes, Ex-Governor of Bombay, waited for 4 years and nine months of his tenure of office to inaugurate the Rural Uplift movement and now that he has left India there is no talk about it at all. Sir George Schuster's planned economy seems to be of the same kind. He is going away in April or so and he has done during the 5 years of his office everything to burden the people with as much taxation as possible. If the credit of India is strong, it is due to the outflow of distress gold. If the current year (1933-34) has closed with a slight surplus, it is due to windfalls and non-payment of debt. No thanks to Sir George Schuster.—"New Orissa."

Consumers' Plight

Sugar factories are of very recent growth in the country, and though Government proposes to continue the present degree of protection to them by modifying the import duty on foreign stuff, the procedure will not help the industry. Its prosperity depends directly on the consuming power of the country. But who knows that the interest of indigenous industries are at the heart of an administration which derives its income mainly from customs? The same case is applicable to matches. With the increase of burden on factories in the country and with the consequent imposition of additional import duty, the consumer must pay a heavy price for his small necessaries of life whether they come from inside or from elsewhere.—"Princely India."



"Has wisdom forsaken the I.C.S.'s completely?" asks Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

Not quite. It has only been bound over as a danger to prestige.

* * * *

"Reconstruction of Government buildings, financial assistance to local authorities and relief (sic) to private sufferers" constitute the "comprehensive plan" worked out by the Governments of India and Bihar.

People who are against private property may welcome this as an official advance towards Socialism—but at their own risk.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has drawn public attention to the dangers of Indian parents allowing their children to move about freely decked with jewellery.

Since their Highnesses the Indian Princes are not exactly children, since they don't move about freely.....

And, any way, he would rather talk it over privately with the Paramount Power which, moreover, is going to be himself shortly.

* * * *

Interrupting Mr. Joshi in the Assembly, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar wanted to know what was a reasonable standard of life for the working classes. He may well ask this question but the ventilation of ignorance need not be taken as implying a confession that the Raja Bahadur being one of the "idle rich" enjoys an unreasonable standard of life.

* * * *

During the same debate Mr. Joshi, answering Sir Frank Noyce—he behaved as Sir Frank Novice—said that the unemployed were maintained by the employed workers and that Government was doing nothing for them. Whereupon Sir Md. Yakub got up and chipped in with the verdict that the answer was "quite unsatisfactory."

* * * *

We have our sympathies with Mr. Joshi but we cannot question the right and authority of Sir Md. Yakub. He has been a member of so many, and so various, Government commissions and Committees that he has now a complete knowledge of what Government do about everything including the unemployed.

* * * *

A fatal disease which has not yet been diagnosed has spread in a village of Dera Ismail Khan. This is merely a "fatal" addition to the other diseases in the Frontier Province that have not yet been diagnosed.

* * * *

Urging acceptance of the now famous Criminal Law Amendment Bill the Bengal Home Member said that terrorism had been condemned by all sides of the House. But that precisely is the argument of opponents who have complained against the provisions of the Bill.

* * * *

Sir Vere Hobart, a member of the Milton family, proposes to sell the Fairthorne portrait of the poet. "I am selling the picture," said Sir Vere, "for the same reason that all people sell things—because I want the money to meet the increasing burdens imposed by the State."

We are inclined to compliment the State. Since nationalisation is repugnant to the British "nation"—as witness the "National Government—the State is doing, unconsciously, the next best thing: helping to keep works of Arts and historic significance in circulation.

The "increasing burdens" will give employment to the "things" and at the same time a bit of relief to the unemployed.

* * * *

The Ceylonese are still kicking at the "Clarke Incident." This is neither sense nor cricket, since an authoritative and final version has now been supplied to the "Times of India" by its "own correspondent." Clarke, who is not allowed to give interviews, has privately told the correspondent that (a) he didn't do it and (b) he is not worrying. So that's decisively that.

Now we await an equally authoritative and devastating version of the real truth about the "Prideux Incident." So far the attempt has been only tentative.

* * * *

Asked about rumours suggesting Greta Garbo's secret marriage, her mother said, "I hope the report is true. It is time my daughter was settled."

This is not to suppose that Maman Garbo is devoid of maternal attachment. It merely represents the predominant ambition of every artiste's mother: freedom from the hustle and bustle of chaperonage.

* * * *

"What cured him of arguing with his wife?"

"Arguing with his wife."

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ARMAMENT PLANS

More Provision For Singapore Base

Cruisers, Destroyers, Air-Craft And Sub-Marines In Programme

LONDON, March 6

The British Navy estimates show that £5.65.50,000 sterling representing an increase of £29,80,000 sterling compared to last year, whereof, the Admiralty explains, that £14.27,000 sterling are required for the normal progress of new construction. One million sterling from this is the result of retardation in the 2931 programme and includes the building of 4 cruisers, whereof 3 are the new Minotaur type and one Arethusa type, one leader and 8 destroyers one aircraft carrier and 3 submarines.

The personnel of 9,23,38.000 includes an increase of 20.38,000. The increase of 249.000 in the fleet and air-arm expenditure and the increase of 11,03,000 in the provision of the maintenance of fleet, are chiefly due to large repairs and modernisation of certain capital ships.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty in a memorandum points out that under the London Treaty, Britain is restricted in laying down the replacement of tonnage for crusers and submarines becoming over-age before 1939. He declares that the battleship "Barham" is modernised. "Ramilliess" is undergoing large repairs and "Malaya" will be modernised. The development of catapults to launch the aircraft is proceeding steadily. A new type of turrets has hitherto been fitted to 21 battleships and cruisers.

The previous estimate for the Singapore base of 7.75 million sterling has been extended to 86,93,000 sterling.

Successful experiments relate to boiler and equipment with the object of reducing weight and saving space, employment of fuel oil derived from coal, propulsion of small craft by oildriven electric generators and the development of highspeed compression of ignition engines.

The memorandum recalls that the 1933 programme included four criusers, subsequently modified to provide two criusers of a new and larger type, the treaty limitation having necessitated the omission of the fourth cruiser.The original position is now restored.

Other principal increases in the estimates are:—

Fleet and airarm: 2,49.000 sterling.

Shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance: £2,49,000.

Material: £2.64.000.

Contracts and work: £17,71,000.

—Reuter's Special.

PAY CUT & COMMONS

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Indian Pay Temporary Abatement Bill, Mr. Butler emphasised that the continuance of the cut for another year in no way implied that the present reductions in the pay of the services in India as other than temporary. The restoration of the full pay at the earliest possible moment was still the fixed determination of Government and it was with the greatest regret that Government found it necessary to postpone the fulfillment of their earnest desire.

Mr. Butler stressed that owing to the continuance of the world economic depression, Government had no alternative even with the cut at the reduced rate but to introduce the present measure. Since the economic depression the Government of India never slackened the efforts to achieve and maintain financial stability. The Government of India was approaching the budget for 1934-35 in exactly the same exemplary spirit.

Mr. Butler pointed out that special circumstances in several provinces, notably in Bengal, called for continued economy, while the provision for grant to Bihar, in consequence of the earthquake, rendered the financial position especially difficult. It, was, therefore, impossible to save the 2.50 million sterling necessary to remove the cuts in toto. It was largely due to the loyal determination of the services that the improvement in the Indian position was effeced in the last twelve months and continued improvement would again demand the loyal co-operation of the services and their families. Officials and servicemen could look with confidence for the sympathy of the Commons, which showed its appreciation, despite the regrettable necessity of the present measure.

The Bill was read the second time without a division.

Major Attlee, Acting Leader, Labour Opposition, expressed the opinion that the Civil Servants in India would be the first resent if sacrifices were not asked from all alike. All hoped the cuts would soon end, but, meanwhile, he could do nothing but support the Bill.

Captain Cazalet expressed regret at the necessity for the measure. He believed the same results would have been achieved if, in stead of breaking the contracts, the matter had been put on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Fuller expressed the hope that it would be the last time the Bill would be introduced.

Mr. Craddock said that the House viewed with sympathy the position of the Civil servants and recognised the loyalty with which they sustained the continued reduction, while the cost of living had risen.

Mr. Butler replying, emphasised that all speakers shared the regret with Government that the cuts had to be continued. He hoped that it would be unnecessary to introduce the Bill another year. He pointed out that members of the All-India Services were treated alike. The position did not depend on the financial position of a particular province.—Reuter.

DYE-STUFFS IMPORT REGULATION

House Of Commons Passes Third Reading Of Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 5.

The House of Commons by 193 votes to 38, passed the third reading of the Dye-stuffs Import Regulation Bill under which the prohibition of the import of dyestuffs can be made complete, partial or abolished.

Mr. Burgin explained that the Board of Trade was empowered to deal with complaints from the consumer and the Board, and if thought necessary owing to exorbitant prices or other reasons they could reduce the prohibition of the inlet of dye-stuffs from Japan or United States.

SUGAR CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Aim Is To Regulate World Reduction

LONDON, March 5.

The principal aim of the Sugar Conference will be to find a basis of agreement between countries mostly continental, whose sugar production has decreased, and Great Britain and the United States, whose production has increased.

Thus it will prepare the way for a larger conference which will discuss the replacement of the Chadbourne Agreement.

Lord Plymouth welcoming the delegates said the Government were anxious to do what it could to assist the conclusion of the scheme to regulate the world's sugar production.—Reuter's Special.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Oldham Defeats Wakefield

LONDON, March 5.

The following are the results of matches, played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules, to-day:—

Oldham 8, Wakefield 0.

Bramley 16, Hull 11.—Reuter.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

INDIAN POLICE & WHITE PAPER

Sir C. Stead Says I. P. Association Is Not Hostile To It

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Sir Charles Stead in his address to the India Committee of the House of Commons said that the Indian Police Association did not express hostility to White Paper. On the contrary it admitted that the advantage of settlement by agreement would command a reasonable support in India and declared that if its minimum recommendations were accepted, most of its members hoped to be able to continue to render useful service and support the new administration.

Sir Charles deplored that the extreme section of the conservative press misrepresented the utterances of certain retired Indian policemen as expressing the police hostility to White Paper.

He emphasised that the police officer's efficiency was measured largely by his ability to secure the support of public, and the police though they could operate usefully despite the opposition of considerable sections of people, could not function except as a military force, if they were faced with hostility or indifference from all sides.—Reuter.

CREATING TEAMS OF RESEARCH WORKERS

Britain Has Spent Over £2,000,000, Says Mr. Lunn

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The House of Commons have agreed to vote £30,000 to defray Britain's contribution during six months above the original estimate for research work in the Empire Marketing Board.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald moving the vote stated that Government has succeeded in making a satisfactory provision for this work which is to be carried on in future.

RESEARCH WORK

In practically every case a dominion or other Government has agreed to take on the financial responsibility for one or other form research work and to Britain bear the expense or part of the experse for some of this work.

Mr. Lunn regretting the loss to the Board, mentioned that over £2,000,000 were spent in the scientific research work for creating teams scientific workers througout the Empire and who had done great deal towards improving the production of many articles.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

Increase Of 637,000 Bales For Half Year Ended January 31

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 5.

The world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year, ended January 31 was 12,519,000 bales an increase of 637,000, according to the statistics compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.

The largest increase was in East-Indian cotton consumption, which was 2,353,000 bales, an increase of 294,000.

The world's mill stocks were 5,216,000 bales against 4,542,000 on January, 1933.

The world's spindleage was 1,57,631,000, compared with 1,57,-755.000 last July. British 49,001,000 Japanese 82,09,000 last August compared with 57,136,000 and 62,-72,000 respectively in 1928.

MOVE TO TEMPT INVESTORS

French Govt. To Raise Rate Of Interest On National Defence Bonds

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, March 5.

Government have decided to raise the rate of interest on the 2-year National Defence Bonds from 3-1|2 to 4 per cent. per annum. Their object is to tempt the investors who were becoming more and more reluctant to buy these bonds.

The officially estimated account shows that the hoarded notes at present total 40,000,000,000 francs.

India Can't Stop Use Of Army Abroad

TOTTENHAM'S PLAIN-TALKING TO M. L. A.'s

Assembly Votes Down Plea For Justice

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss demands for grants.

Mr. S. C. Mitra put a number of questions asking why British soldiers and lady clerks were given higher pay, whereas the pay for the Indian clerks had been further reduced for future recruitment.

Mr. Tottenham replied that Goverhment were satisfied that soldier clerks and lady clerks of suitable qualification could not be obtained on lesser salary, while Indian clerks could be obtained on rates considerably lower than those they now received. Lady clerks, he added, were necessary, as they performed certain duties more efficiently and better than meh (laughter).

MUST HAVE NOTICE.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: May I ask the Home Member whether the Government of India have decided to recruit lady clerks for certain classes of work in the civil departments as well?

Sir Harry Haig: I must have notice of that question.

Mr. B. Das: May I take it that lady clerks are employed, because they exercise a healthy influence on the conscience of officers which leads to efficiency?

Mr. Tottenham: No, sir.

NO JOB AFTER MARRIAGE.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Are they asked to leave the service when they get married?

Mr. Tottenham: That is so.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: What is the reason for employing unmarried girls?

Mr. Tottenham: The reasons are obvious. Married ladies have other duties to perform. (laughter).

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that the question of tariff arrangement between India and Burma in the event of the separation of Burma was under consideration.

Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra said that in special cases, with the Viceroy's sanction the full salary cut was not applied in case of a few soldier clerks.

Mr. Mitra asked whether any Indians had beeh so exempted.

Sir Harry Haig replied that there had been some instances, but altogether there were very few cases.

INEQUITABLE TREATMENT.

In accordance with party arrangement, Sir Abdur Rahim moved a cut in the demand for the Army Department. He raised the question of the defence expenditure and military policy. He appreciated the Commander-in-Chief's efforts to help the Finance Member to reduce expehditure during the last few years from 55 to 45 crores, but even then the figure was such that India could not afford to bear it. And, as there was always the possibility of the Army expenditure rising because it was nonvoted, there was all the greater reason for strict vigilance. India had been treated very inequitably in the matter of the capitation charges. Only very meagre facts had been placed before the Assembly; but even these were enough to justify the assertion that, while the Government of India had fought for fair-play, they had been treated very badly. The Army Secretary had admitted during the last debate ih the Assembly on this question that India was entitled to more than two crores.

Mr. Tottenham interrupting said:—I never said we were entitled, but that we had pressed for more.

Sir Abdur Rahim:—Supposing your figure had been accepted, it would have been much more than two crores?

Mr. Tottenham:—Yes. But that does not mean we were entitled for more (laughter).

WE WANT FULL JUSTICE.

Sir Abdur Rahim:—"I dare say you did not put forward a case which you did not believe to be just and fair. These two crores appear to be a sort of gift to India ahd it does not meet the situation. We want full justice to the Indian people. We are not asking for dole or charity. The British garrisons are maintained in India for Imperial purposes. This was the statement made in the Simon Commission report, which is the political Bible of the Diehards, whether in England or in India. As for the Frontier Problem which is flung in our face every time, I ask whether the state of things is the same now as it was in 1920. Then what about economies that are possible in the administrative and ancillary services of the Army?"

SONS OF YOUR SOLDIERS.

Sir Henry Gidney maintained that there was considerable scope for reduction of expenditure under overhead charges. The speaker pleaded for a small army unit being raised from among Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans, who must have higher pay than Indian soldiers.

Addressing Mr. Tottehham, Sir Henry added: "They are sons of your own soldiers. Give them a chance of bearing the military burden and taking part in the defence of their own country."

ARMY BUDGET STILL 53 CRORES.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar contended that the Military Budget was hot 44 crores but 53 crores. The Inchcape Committee took the ratio at one to four and now three to four crores saving was made in exchange and prices had fallen considerably. Thus military expenditure in terms of the Inchcape days was 53 crores even today.

Mr. Mudaliar referring to an article contributed by an ex-Member of the Madras Government to "the Morning Post" regarding 500 surplus officers wanted the Army Secretary to give the lie to that statement and show that the writing was malicious and grossly unfair.

IMPERIAL WARS.

Referring to the Secretary of State's statement regarding the use of the Indian Army outside India, Mr. Mudaliar said that the provision in the Act was made because of the constitutional position that the Crown without Parliament's sanction might not order the use of troops in India anywhere. The Indian Legislature should be consulted before troops were sent outside India.

INHERENT DANGER.

As regards the award of the Capitation Tribunal the speaker did not want the question of adjustment of expenditure to be referred to the Tribunal. As it was, people thought that the decision was in favour of India. But really the Tribunal's decision on the Capitation question entirely went against India. Mr. Mudaliar wished to know whether in return for the Imperial contribution India was expected to maintain the Army at any particular standard with a view to the Army being used in Western theatres of war. If that was so, the contribution made to India had an inherent danger, against which he warned his country.

Mr. Tottenham replying to the charge that the Army was a sealed book said that he invited members last year to suggest how they could help. No member had made any suggestion. The Army Department however, was now publishing a series of articles in the press which answered most of the criticism made in the House. The Commander-in-Chief fully realised that the Army in India was paid by the Indian tax-payer and the elected representatives had every right to know how the money was spent.

He promised to examine the suggestion of Mr. Mudaliar to publish an annual account of the doings of the Army. As regards the general level of expenditure, England and India were the only countries in the world which decreased their fighting forces compared to the pre-war level.

LEGACY FROM PAST.

Referring to Mr. Mudaliar's remarks about 500 surplus British officers, Mr. Tottenham said that the question had nothing to do with Indianisation or British contribution to the Indian Army. The statement in "the Morning Post" was based on complete ignorance. The problem was a legacy from the past owing to the fact that promotions in India were on a time scale. There was a considerable surplus of senior officers on higher pay and the procedure of voluntary retirement had not produced adequate results. He did not wish to say anything which would either create false fears or rouse false hopes. The whole matter was being carefully examined and after the Government of India formulated their views, these would be forwarded to the Secretary of State. It would take several months before any announcement could be expected. The question would be viewed with due regard to their responsibility to the Indian taxpayer and the claims of officers who joined the army during the critical years of the War.

RESERVED SUBJECTS.

As for employment of troops overseas the statement by the Secretary of State was not a definite pronouncement of policy. It had always been assumed that so long as defence and external relations were reserved subjects, it would be constitutionally impossible to give this Legislature or the Federal Minister of the future the final voice in reserved matters However, as the question had been given importance by Indian Delegates, it would be taken up with the Secretary of State to get the position made clear. The Frontier policy stood justified by results, as the annual cost of operations had come down from an average of 50 lakhs to 10 lakhs.

Concluding Mr. Tottenham assured the House that the Government attitude was one of responsive co-operation (Applause).

The House rose for lunch.

Sardar Sant Singh criticised Government for seeking publicity and propaganda in driblets through newspapers in order to defend huge military expenditure instead of placing their facts before the Assembly.

Captain Lalchand expressed satisfaction with Indianisation and said that efficiency could not be risked for socalled economy, especially in the Army.

SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster replying stated that Mr. Mudaliar's arguments were not borne out by facts. He quoted the Inchcape, Committee's recommendation and pointed out that the level of 50 crores had been passed long ago. The present figure was 44.58 crores. They always took into consderation the net expenditure.

"REALLY SUBSTANTIAL."

Proceeding the Finance Member explained certain items of receipts and expenditure. He fully defended the Government of India in its dealing with His Majesty's Government as regards the capitation award and said that the question would be fully discussed at a later stage in the Council of State by the Commander-in-Chief who was a greater authority on the subject. He claimed that His Majesty's Government's contribution was really substantial.

BEHIND SCENES.

As regards Frontier Policy Sir George Schuster assured the House that the Government of India was making persistent efforts to reduce expenditure on the Frontier watch and Ward. He made no secret of the fact that behind the scenes quite a realistic struggle was going on between the Finance Department and the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked:—What is the real and permanent reduction of the Army Budget?

PRIMARY FUNCTION.

Sir George Schuster replied that apparently the present reductions might not be permanent economies and the Government of India still continued their search for more economy, which would result in a permanent reduction. The Indian Army was primarily intended for fulfilling minor obligations of internal and frontier protection and His Majesty's Government was responsible in the case of any major danger. The military forces in India were not more than what was required for India's defence, and if there was a National Government which fully understood the dangers, they would not desire to reduce the strength of the Army in India to-day, for the Army in India did not contain one man more than was necessary.

Sir Abdur Rahim's cut motion was; pressed to a division and rejected by 54 votes to 43.

UNHOLY PACT.

A debate on Federal Finance was next initiated by Mr. B. Das who moved a cut in the demand for "Executive Council." Mr. Das reviewed recent attempts to allocate revenues for Provinces and between Provinces and States and as regards the latter he remarked that the Pact agreed to in London was an unholy one. He objected to the arrangement by which 50 per cent of the Income Tax collected in British India was to be given towards Federal Finance and said that this was too high a price to obtain the assent of the Indian States to the Federal form of Government. He would much rather have no Federation at this price. He was prepared to leave the Indian States alone and be content with Provinces having autonomy and the Central Government continuing as it was.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT.

Then again there was the proposal for a Free Trade Agreement between India and Burma. If Burma wanted to separate, let it do so; but why should there be any favoured nation treatment regarding her trade? It appeared that Burma wanted to be the son-in-law of India and Britain wanted to play the part of the Father-in-law in this transaction (Laughter). India would object to any trade agreement. Burma should get no assistance at the cost of the Indian Federation or at the cost of the Provinces. There were few taxes for the Federal Government, but Sir George Schuster had already encroached on tobacco and matches. Let Sir George Schuster explain the Government point of view.

Abdul Matin Choudhry explained the difficulties of Assam in a Faderal form of Government and maintained that, without the assignment of the petrol tax to her Assam could not do anything at all.

Mr. Neogy said that one of the few bright features of the White Paper was the principle enunciated regarding Federal Finance, whereby the principle underlying the Meston Award was modified and the provinces were assured of a share in federal excise and export duty and share in the Income Tax.

Dealing with the attitude of the Indian States representatives, Mr. Neogy said that it hurt his self-respect to feel that the Indian States could dictate to them in this respect. Mr. Neogy wanted the Finance Member to state when the Committee to discuss financial relations between the Provinces and the centre would sit.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir assured Mr B. Das that the British and Indian representatives did not yield to the States representatives.

After further discussion in the course of which Sir George Schuster promised to forward the debate to the Secretary of State the motion was withdrawn and the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

WAS M. PRINCE POISONED?

Analysis Of Viscera Reveal Presence Of Cocaine And Chloroform

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, March 5.

The laboratory analysis of the viscera of M. Prince, Judge in the Stavisky case revealed the presence of poisons, such as cocaine and chloroform. M. Hurlaux, Assistant Public Prosecutor, in the Court of Appeal, was dismissed.

He was one of the magistrates, who dealt with the Stavisky swindling case, the hearing of which was 19 times postponed.

Inspector Bony, who was suspended, was rehabilitated three days ago, and has now been placed in full charge of the enquiry into M. Prince's murder.

25 per cent. ECONOMY

Lucky Opportunity

To Railway Cos: Mills, Factories and Steam Owners

SAVE

ALL TYPES OF BOILERS

By Using

STAG BRAND BOILER CURE COMPOSITION

Manufactured by

THE NILGIRI EUCALYPTUS OIL FACTORY

Secunderabad

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

(a) 25 per cent saving on the total expenditure on maintenance.

(b) Economy in labour and fuel consumption.

(c) Preventing formation of scale, incrustation, corrosion, priming, bursting of tubes and leakages.

(d) Keeping furnace and shell plates clean.

(e) Extending the life of the boilers

A DRUM OF COMPOSITION WILL TREAT ABOUT 2,24,000/1,50,000 GALLONS OF ORDINARY/HARD WATER

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY AUTHORISED ENGINEERS, EXPERTS AND RAILWAY COS:

For further particulars, apply to Factory.

WANTED AGENTS.

PRICE RS. 33/4/- PER DRUM

COMPLETE 2 LAKHS BEFORE GANDHIJI REACHES BIHAR

Readers' Views

PROFITEERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"A correspondent" has done a great service by his letter which appeared in your issue of the 3rd inst. in which, he has drawn the attention of the Government for measures to stop the greedy merchants from profiteering in the retail sales of match boxes to the public. This result is an outcome of the announcement that duties on matches and sugar will be levied from the 1st of April. But it seems the City Merchants, especialy the retail shopkeepers, turned this announcement to their advantage and as the profeeering mentality of the shop-keepers does not recognise even the time limit which the Government thought fit to impose, they have began to levy the tax ahead of the Government one month in advance. Will the authorities take proper action in dealing with those who are squeezing the poor and rich alike. —Yours, etc.

"ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT."
Ralnakant Bhuvan.
Portuguese Church Street,
Dadar, Bombay.

Stove Tragedies

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos the following rider added by the Coroner's jury to their verdict on the death by burning of a Gujrati lady, in your issue of the 22nd last, I crave your indulgence to print the following few lines, as the said rider is likely to create some misunderstanding as to the utility of our "Ramguard."

"We have also examined the Ramguard and consider that though the flame in it is adequately covered up the guard causes waste of heat."

Sir, while considering means for prevention of such tragic events, it is no use asking people not to use the primus stove but to use some other, such as a wick stove, as from our experience, we know the futility of such advice, because people who are accustomed to pump stoves will go on using them inspite of advice to the contrary.

Hence, the prime consideration while devising means for prevention of such tragedies should be that the device should give ample protection while using primus or any kind of pump stove and using it in the way they are accustomed to. All these requirements are supplied by our "Ramguard." It not only covers up the flame when the stove is not in use, but directs the flame only to the utensil, thus saving a lot of heat which is otherwise wasted when the stove is used without the guard, hence making a saving in the kerosene. We can prove all this to any of your readers who call up at our office at the following address.

We hope you will kindly find room for this in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours etc.,

SORABJI & CO.,
S. MADAN,
Proprietor.
166, Sir Jamshed House.
Bohra Bazar Street.

DIVISION OF PARISHES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—By the latest agreement by Rome with Lisbon a Portuguese becomes for the first time Archbishop of Bombay and the indigenous Catholics are out of the 'frying pan into fire,' as is, for instance, realised by the Bandra Catholics, in consequence of arbitrary divisions of parishes and their pleadings against the same remaining unheard. We are told that we should bear what we suffer with patience and pray to God for resignatiaon to His divine will. As a safety valve, I beg of you to give publicity to my letter that perchance, your doing so might have the desired effect on the powers that are and lead to the redress of the grievances of the Faithful affected.—Yours etc.

A BANDRAITE.

Trading Hours In Cotton Market

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the past few years the Forward cotton market of Bombay has been kept open for business day and night without any restriction as to trading hours. Many people wonder why such a state of affairs exists in a market which is under the control of the East India Cotton Association a body with world-wide reputation and under Government control.

Often the question of fixing trading hours has been considered by the Board of the East India Cotton Association but one feels as if all such efforts to solve this question were made only as a show to the public, only half-heartedly.

Everyone in touch with cotton market knows how the general body of the members of the East India Cotton Association gave its decisive verdict on the question of trading hours. That was on 5th September, 1934. Since then so many months have passed and yet nothing has been done in the matter. The members, naturally, expected that the Board would lose no time in carrying out the wishes of the general body of members of the Association. But it is very surprising to note that in spite of the fact that the Board has been flouting the wishes of the members for such a long time, none of the members has come forth to raise his voice against such action of the Board. If the members are alive and desirous of asserting their rights, they have sufficient powers according to the constitution of the Association to force the Board which is their own creation to make no delay in carrying out their mandate.

It is earnestly hoped that the Board of the E.I.C. Association would realize the gravity of the situation and act promptly in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

ONE SYMPATHISER.

Borsad Sent First Instalment Of One Thousand Yesterday

Other Towns Must Follow This Example

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

The Government of India, Rajen Babu complains, have not given adequate help to Bihar. For rebuilding houses, the midle-classes must raise loans, while the poorer classes will depend wholly on private charity. It is your duty to hasten to their help.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the country-side, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Tuesday our readers contributed Rs. 1,900, Rs. 1,000 having been received from Borsad, through Mr. G. K. Champaneria. This makes the total collection up-to-date Rs. 1,82,300.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Tuesday:—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on March 6, Tuesday as below:—

Resident of Vapi through Patel Kanji Nagarji, as below:		62 12
Khandubhai Vasanji	3	0
Nagindas Chhabildas	1	0
Sha Umachand Premchand & Laxminarayen Jiya	1	8
Bhansar Ambalal Khusal	1	0
Jamnadas Chunilal Bulsara	2	0
Patel Nagin Fakir	1	0
Bhansar Keshan Kikam	1	0
Sha Bhagwandas Jusaji	1	0
Sha Chimanlal Harakchand	1	0
Bhandari Govan Lala	2	0
Rana Ramji Gokal	1	0
Mia Mohmad Ismail	1	0
Sha Dhulaji Nathaji	1	0
Ayub Umer	2	0
Dosaji Alibhai	1	0
Patel Motiram Kandas	1	4
Fatel Mugan Motiram	1	0
Mistry Ramchandra Jivan	1	0
Bhavsar Kesurbhai Anandrao	2	0
Sha Jivanji Sadaji	1	0
Sha Javerchand Hansraj	2	0
Luvar Lalji Jinabhai	5	0
Rutsomji Nowroji Lath	2	0
Sha Nemchandji Dalaji through Dharamchand Dalaji	15	0
Bhagubhai Naranji	1	0
Staff of Station Master	10	0
Bhansar Prag Gordhan	1	0
	Rs. 62	12
Resident of Borsad, 1st instalment through G. K. Champaniria, as below:	1,000	0
Pari Manskal Harikisandas	151	0
Pari Punjabhai Bhaijibhai	101	0
Pari Shankerlal Jethalal	101	0
Pari Keshavlal Pitamberdas	101	0
Choksi Saraf Association, Borsad	101	0
Sha Jinabhai Ishwarbhai	51	0
Pari Jethalal Sevaklal	51	0
Pari Kalidas Bechardas	51	0
Vakil Fulabhai Narsinhbhai	51	0
Vakil Dayashanker Gangaram	15	0
Vakil Bhogilal Devchand	10	0
Vakil Lalubhai Desaibhai	5	0
Vakil Jagmohandas Nathjibhai	5	0
Vakil Jayantilal Chunilal	5	0
Vakil Himatlal Varjivandas	5	0
Shah Kalidas Jesangbhai	11	0
Shriyut Lakhmidas Dadabhai	101	0
Shriyut Hirabhai Bapuji	25	0
Shriyut Haribhai Govindbhai Vakil	21	0
Shriyut Danabhai Vakil	15	0
Shriyat Sakarlal Manekla	17	0
Sutar Muljibhai Asharam	25	0
	Rs. 1,019	0
Less to be sent with 2nd instalment	19	0
Received	Rs. 1,000	0
A. B. C.	2	0
Collection made through the Relief Committee appointed by the Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan through Rajnaryan Mehra, 1st instalment, as below	353	10 3
Biseshwar Nath Bhargava	25	0
Nirmalprasad Tripathi	21	0
Gajanan Vaidya	21	0
Bombay Typewritinfi Institution	21	0
Seth Chiranjilal Nemani	21	0
Murlidhar Chowdhary	11	0
Desh Raj Sharma	11	0
Gowrishankar Ruia	5	0
Gopnath Bajpei, Venkateshwar Press	3	1
Dr. Dhaniram Prem	5	0
Ramchandra Shastri	11	0
Rajnarayan Mehra	5	4
A sympathiser	6	0
Mr Robinson	5	0
N P Shevde	3	0
Janki Nath	2	0
Mr Colabawalla	2	0
Shanker Laxman	3	0
Nanoomal Bhargava	3	0
Sarjuprasad Panday	3	0
Mahadev Shivmuri, Ramanand Shivabal	10	0
Nanakram Vyas	2	0
Jageshwarprasad Tripathi	2	0
Shakatiprasad	2	0
G J Chithar	1	4
J A Tavdia	1	0
B G Fulsule	1	0
R K Shrivastava	1	0
W R Shah	1	0
Narayan Rao S	1	0
Raghunandan Panday	1	0
Ramaji Seth	1	0
Baldeo Chauhan	1	0
S B Joshi	1	0
R C Majra	1	0
Parmeshwar Din	1	0
V G Hajirnis	1	0
D. K. Modi	1	0
Pannalal	1	0
Jagmohan Tripathi	1	0
Himmatlal	1	0
Bhawanji Nagoi	1	0
Dr. Pavri	1	0
G B Bajare	1	0
Munshi Lal Varma	1	0
Ganesh Savaji Bhayekar	1	0
Rajkishor Panday	1	0
Badriprasad	1	0
Laxmiprasad Lala	1	0
Sarkar Saran	1	0
Frag Narayan	1	0
C J Potdar	1	0
Jamnadass	1	0
Bhartiya Pustak Bhandhar	5	0
Laka Kedar Nath	1	0
Sitalaprasad Daube	1	0
Samarjit Singh	1	0
Ramlal Shukla	1	4
Ramcharan Das	1	0
Ramadhar Dube	1	0
Jagatnaryan Panday	1	0
Bhagwatiprasad	1	0
Hiralal Chhaganlal	1	0
Mahadevprasad Shukla	1	0
Mahadevprasad Tiwari	1	0
Amritlal	1	0
Vithaldas Bangar	1	0
Shivsagarsing	1	0
Azimuddin Saheb	1	0
Erac Shaw	1	0
Mathura Singh	1	0
Lal Bahadur Sing	1	0
Karunakar	1	0
Furshottamdas Sharma	1	0
Mr Dossabhai	1	0
Mr Gonsalves	1	0
S. Abdulla	1	0
Moolchand	1	0
S Abdalla	1	0
Dharmadhikari	1	0
Laxman Pandhurang Mansoorkar	1	0
Narayan Lochan Ahir	1	0
Durga Bhakhan	1	0
Babu Deomun Dharma	1	0
Lala Basantlal	1	0
Shah Biharilal	1	0
Ramnath Gupta	1	0
Maharaj Agarsen & Co.	2	0
Mangaldas Sonar	2	0
West-End Watch Co.	1	0
Chranji Lal	1	0
Ramnaresh Panday	1	0
Satyanarayan Tritpathi	1	4
Pundit Shrinath Mishra	2	0
Indrapal Singh	1	0
Punamchand	1	0
Ramlal Mishra	1	0
Venimadhav Tiwari	1	0
Bhagwatsing	1	0
Mataprasad Kayastha	1	0
Nagindas	1	0
Haridas	1	0
Ramsurat Mishra	1	9
Jagatnarayan	1	0
Mr Daphtary	1	4
Mata Bhikhalal	1	0
Ramdayal Murai	1	0
Shah Bihari	1	0
Manibhai	1	0
Mr Lotalikar	1	0
S D Desai	1	0
Mr Kalbagh	2	0
Narayan Rao	1	0
Collections under one rupee	51-12-3	
	Rs. 353-10-3	
The Indore Parsi community, throrgh M J Tantra, Secretary, as below	302	0
Khan Bahadur M. B. Raghina	5	0
Khan Bahadur T N Gokal	51	0
Mr M J Tantra	27	0
Mr J F Antia	25	0
Mr C S Favri	15	0
Mr E N Cooper	10	0
Mr J B Bode	10	0
Mr J S Bhownagri	5	0
Mr S J Bhownagri	5	0
Mr B C Anglesaria	5	0
Mr S H Jaorawala	5	0
Mr B N Satha	5	0
Mr N C Poonawala	5	0
Mr D M Antia	5	0
Mr F S Dhondy	5	0
Mr A D Madon	5	0
Mr B J Tantra	3	0
Mr R C Dotiwala	3	0
Mr N S Patel	3	0
Mr M B Dotiwala	3	0
Mr B P Soole	3	0
Anonymous	3	0
Mr D P Lawangia	2	0
Mr K D Mirza	2	0
Mr P D Randeria	2	0
Dr M A Sogu	2	0
Dr J D Dundas	2	0
Mr E N Kotwal	2	0
Mr G M Edalbehram	2	0
Mr H P Patel	2	0
Mr B M Antia	2	0
Mr H B Dotiwala	2	0
Mr A B Tantra	2	0
Mr S D Rao	2	0
Mr Noshirwan D Rao	2	0
Mr Nariman D Rao	2	0
Mr J J Mistry	1	0
Mr R H Kotwal	1	0
Mr D R Motiwala	1	0
Mr A B Raghina	1	0
Mr S J Khajotia	1	0
Mr D M Randeria	1	0
Mr T M Marfatia	1	0
Mr N D Marfatia	1	0
Mr A N Marfatia	1	0
Mr K R Kamdin	1	0
Mr S S Merchant	1	0
Mr N N Masalawala	1	0
Mr K R Guard	1	0
Mr N E Manekshana	1	0
Mr K S Kanga	1	0
Mr K M Bhamgara	1	0
Mr K R Engineer	1	0
Mr B N Poonawala	1	0
Bai T N Gokal	10	0
Bai A J Bhownagri	5	0
Bai F S Bhownagri	5	0
Bai A D Sopariwala	5	0
Bai N C Pavri	5	0
Bai M E Cooper	5	0
Bai D N Marfatia	5	0
Dr Miss M F Thanewala	2	0
Bai S A Lakdawala	2	0
Bai D J Bhownagri	2	0
Bai B R Dotiwala	2	0
Bai S M Dotiwala	2	0
	Rs. 302	0
S A L	7-9-9	
Miss N D Dubash	10	0
D P Dubash	10	0
Staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay, 3rd instalment	25	0
Jal & Rastom Sheth	20	0
Sheth Vanraj Anandji	51	0
Collection from Deolali, through Deolali Action Co.	50	0
Mr F P Mehta	5	0
Ratanshi Valabhdas Kapadia	15	0
Sheth Liladhar Keshavji Saraiya	5	0
Pandurang Balkrishna	1	0
Mr Bapat	1	0
Dr Gandhi	30	0

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Representatives Of Contributors

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 6.

In response to the request of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to groups of individuals and associations contributing rupees 5,000 or more to the Committee's funds to nominate one representative each on the proposed All-India Board, the following, among others, have been so far nominated for co-option as members of the Committee.

Professor J. C. Kumarappa.
Seth Veiji Lakhamsi Nappoo.
Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Mr. Begraj Gupta.
Mr. Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi.
Seth Chottabhai Lallubhai.
Mrs. Nargishben Captain from Bombay.
Mr. Sriprakash of Benares.
Kumar Krishna Kumar of Calcutta.
Swami Anand of Ahmedabad and others.

More nominations are coming in. The Central Relief Committee requests other contributors, who may not have received the circular, to send names of their nominees in order to enable their co-option.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR TO TOUR IN SIND

NEW DELHI, March 6.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay ever since his arrival at Delhi has had a very busy time. He had talks with members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also discussed several important questions with Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Secretary.

His Excellency and Lady Brabourne and party will leave Delhi to-morrow on a tour in Sind and will arrive in Bombay on March 15 travelling by sea from Karachi. —A. P.

ALLAHABAD JUDGE DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 6

The death has occurred of Mr. Ernest Horatio Asworth who was the retired Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1929.

STOCKHOLM (By Mail).

Greta Garbo's mother wishes her daughter would marry. Commenting on the rumour from America that Greta has been secretly married to her film director, Rouben Mamoulian, her mother said:

"I hope the report is true. It is time my daughter was settled."

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Welcome Departure

Lord Brabourne deserves to be congratulated on dispensing with customary, that is, compulsory, attendance at the station of the Sheriff, the Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, and the Collector of Bombay whenever he arrives in or leaves the city. Whatever significance this custom had in the hoary past its continuance at the present time is hardly justified. This is, however, not the only relic of the past that is inconsistent with the democratic spirit of modern times. There are other ceremonies associated with gubernatorial office and functions, that deserve either to be done away with or modified in accordance with the requirements of the present day.

Quack Eye-Specialists

A number of people are losing their eye-sight almost every day by the treatment of self-styled eye-specialists who have cropped up in large number in different parts in the city. It is a tragic sight to see ignorant persons being operated on their eyes with rusty pen knives by the roadside, with crowds of people watching the operation performed by the pseudo-specialists. The police, and the municipal executive think it is none of their business to interfere. The question arises then whose duty it is to prevent ignorant men from losing their eye-sight permanently. Likewise quack dentists have opened "dental rooms" in localities where generally poor people live and claim to extract teeth without any sort of pain and even cure pyorrhoea. Those who get into these quacks' clutches come to know rather late that they have lost their eyes as well as teeth, most important organs of the human body which cannot be restored in any circumstances. Will the Government, step in and take the necessary steps to prevent the quacks from exploiting the poor and disabling them for life?

REDUCE LAND REVENUE

Cut Motion Passed In Punjab Council

LAHORE, March 6.

Government suffered a defeat in the Punjab Legislative Council, when a token cut, moved to urge a reduction of 25 per cent. in land revenue, was carried by 37 votes to 28.

The supporters of the motion dwelt on the "deplorable condition of the agriculturists" and urged that new sources of revenue should be found.

In this connection they suggested industrial development.

The Finance Member pointed out that a permanent 25 per cent. reduction of water rates and land revenue cost two crores.

This is Government's second defeat in the session, Government having suffered the first reverse earlier to-day when a token out, urging the necessity of changing Malkana rates, was carried by a majority of three.—A. P.

THE SCHUSTER BUDGET

(Continuted From Page 6.)

bay Presidency would not be satisfied with the taxation proposals of Sir George Schuster even if part of the proceeds were utilised towards the reduction of Town duty on cotton bales imported into Bombay. The opposition of the people in general is directed ed against the additional taxation itself, in particular taxes on articles of necessity like match boxes.

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

Cut Motion Carried In Bombay Council

Home Member Promises Bill For Abolition Of Town Duty In Next Sessions

The anxiety of the Government of Bombay to push forward the scheme of establishing village panchayats in the Presidency was expressed by Sir Gulamhusein Hidayatullah, Finance Member, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

He said that, as soon as the preliminaries in connection with the formation of the rules were over Government would go further with the scheme. Even though no provision for expenditure on the scheme had been made in the Budget for 1934-35, he would move a supplementary grant for the purpose.

Not Utilised.

The statement was made in reply to criticisms levelled against Government that a sum of Rs. 25,000 provided in the Budget last year for the promotion of the Village Panchayat scheme had not been utilised by Government and that in the Budget for 1934-35 no money was set apart for this scheme.

Motion For Cut.

To raise a debate on the question Rao Bahadur B.R. Naik had moved a cut to reduce by Rs. 500 the total demand of Rs. 5,41,000 made for the miscellaneous transferred department.

Withdrawn On Assurance.

On the assurance given by the Finance Member that if necessary he would come forward with a supplementary grant to carry on the scheme, Rao Bahadur Naik withdrew his cut-motion.

The original demand was granted.

DEBATE ON TOWN DUTY.

A debate on the need of the removal of town duty on cotton was raised when Major Ellis Jones (Nominated Non-official) moved a token cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for a grant of Rs. 3,30,000 under the head of "Bombay Development Scheme."

The mover said that his object was to enable Government to have a clear cut expression of the opinion of the House on the town duty on cotton. Such an opinion would help the Finance Member in his discussion with the Bombay Municipality on that important matter.

In 1918, the speaker drew the attention of Government to the destructive potentialities of that impost and the answer given by Government was similar to that given in the house the other day, that Government were consulting the Bombay Municipality. That year they had a more or less a balanced budget and Government were at that time as sympathetically inclined to remove the town duty, as they were today, but the Municipality was adamant.

CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE.

He was of opinion that unless great pressure was brought to bear on the Municipality, the latter would not surrender the duty. The trade of the presidency had asked for some assurance in 1928 that the tax would sooner or later be removed and the then Finance Member had told the house that Government and the Municipality were partners in the tax and Government must consult that body. He thought that unless this house made it clear that the tax must be abolished entirely, it would find even in 1940 the same plea advanced.

The Speaker asked Government to assist in making the city brighter and healthier by the abolition of the duty, because to a great extent, the cultivator relied on the city for the consumption of his produce. He thought that the town duty was a distinct handicap on the grower. It reduced the market available to the grower, reduced the number of buyers, restricted competition and thus reduced commodity prices.

"DEATH-KNELL OF BOMBAY."

He asked whether it was worthwhile jeopardising the trade of the presidency n order to secure at present five to six lakhs of rupees. The insistence upon the retention of the town duty in any shape or form by the corporation would be the death-knell of Bombay.

PETIT'S CHARGES

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) supported the cut motion.

He blamed the Government for applying a large portion of the proceeds of this tax for purposes other than the object which it was intended to serve.

The town duty, the speaker said was first brought forward by Government for the specific purpose of building chawls for industrial workers and it was for that reason that the textile industry agreed to bear this burden.

The speaker said that this tax had the effect of penalising the local textile industry to, such an extent that the Tariff Board had recommended that 50 per cent of the tax should be refunded to the mills. As a result of the imposition, the trade and the industry of the city had suffered. He regretted Government never listened to arguments affecting the welfare of the city, until their hands were forced: "I do not know how to arouse the Government to their sense of responsibility" he added.

CUT HIS SALARY.

Mr. Petit then put forward a novel suggestion taking an example from China. If the salary of the Finance Member was cut each time he came forword with an imposition like the town duty, he would soon be roused to a sense of responsibility towards the Presidency, which was already groaning under heavy taxation.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha supporting the cut motion said that the town duty had to be borne ultimately by the agriculturists, because the buyer generally offered prices after making allowance for the levy.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City) thought that the opposition of the Bombay Municipality to the abolition of the town duty was unwise and was against the interests of the Presidency.

LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale declared that the abolition of the town duty would not help the textile industry at all. If the industry was to improve, drastic changes should be made in the administration and policy. Otherwise there was no hope for the industry to revive. He, however, supported the cut on the ground that Government had failed to fulfil their pledge given at the time of the introduction of the town duty that the tax was mainly intended to collect funds for providing chawls for industrial workers in Bombay.

Mr. W. G. Lely (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) was in favour of the cut, because he thought the tax was a serious hindrance to trade in the city.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) expressed the opinion that it was suicidal to continue the tax.

The cut was supported among others by Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) Mr. B. S. Kamat, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Dr. J. A. Collaco, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik and Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum).

FINANCE MEMBER'S APOLOGIA.

Replying to the debate Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Finance Member, said that the town duty was imposed in the first instance with two objects firstly for a housing scheme to workers and also for development scheme. The expenditure on the Salsette railway was therefore justified and he maintained that Government had not broken their pledges at all.

As regards the town duty, he found unanimity in favour of its abolition from all parts of the house. Everybody wanted to do away with this impost and every one wanted Government to compensate the Corporation in respect of loss of revenue on this account, but no one had suggested how Government should do that. He had every sympathy with the various sections of the house. The commercial interests claimed that trade was suffering due to the duty and the representative of the millowners had stated that the textile industry would gain, if the duty was abolished. "We like our millowners of Bombay prosper. We like also the agriculturists to prosper" he added.

He said that Government would seriously consider the question from all aspects and do the needful.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, said that the House was well aware of Government's sympathy in the matter of the abolition of the town duty either totally or in part. The matter was being discussed the same day by the Corporation, but nothing could be done until legislation for the purpose was brought forward. The matter will come up before the next session of the Council and no useful purpose would be served by pressing the cut motion now. He, therefore, asked the mover to withdraw the cut.

CUT MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Jones, however, declined to withdraw the cut which was passed without Government claiming a division. The demand as reduced, was then put to vote and carried.

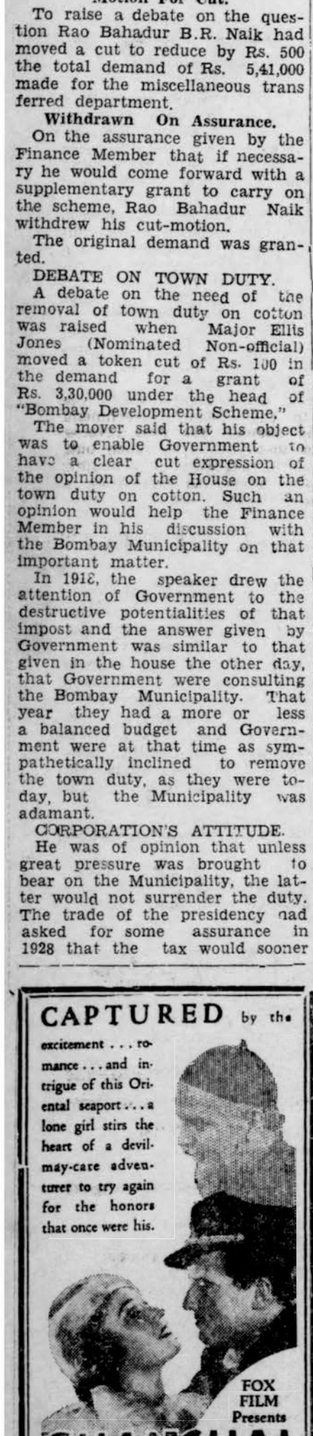
CRY AGAINST TOLLS.

A debate on the question of abolition of the road tolls was also raised on a cut motion moved by Mr. J. B. Greaves (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) to reduce by Rs. 100 the grant for road development.

The Finance Member said that it was not a practical proposition to abolish the tolls altogether, because it was one of the principal sources of revenue of the local bodies, the loss of which Government would find it difficult to compensate. He, however, promised to take into consideration the criticism offered in the House on the tolls.

He claimed that the tolls were not a new kind of taxation introduced by Government, but it existed for many many years and in fact was as "old as the hills." The rich motor owners of Bombay had raised no cry against the tax, until the re-imposition of the new tolls which affected their own pockets.

The discussion on this cut motion was not concluded, when the **Council adjourned till Wednesday.**


CAPTURED by the
excitement . . . romance . . . and intrigue of this Oriental seaport . . . a lone girl stirs the heart of a devil-may-care adventurer to try again for the honors that once were his.
FOX FILM Presents
SHANGHAI MADNESS
with
SPENCER TRACY
FAY WRAY
Ralph MORGAN Eugene PALLETTE
Herbert MUNDIN
Directed by JOHN BLYSTONE
At
ROXY
NEXT SATURDAY

MERCHANT SOUNDEST BAT IN INDIA

Jardine's Tribute

The Dinner-dance given to the M.C.C. and the Indian cricket teams, by the "Times of India" in aid of H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night was a great success.

Sir Stanley Reed, the chairman, commented on the friendly relations between England and India sponsored by that great game, Cricket, and said that this town had done India a world of good.

Dr. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay, also welcomed the teams on behalf of the citizens of Bombay and in a brief speech the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram adequately replied.

D. R. Jardine on behalf of the M.C.C. team expressed a hope that in the next decade he confidently expected India to top the world in cricket. In India it was his experience that the teams and its governing bodie's were the subject of too much criticism and if this was avoided he felt sure that India would be able to beat them at their own game. Referring to V. M. Merchant, Jardine classified him as the soundest bat in India.

A bat autographed by members of both the teams was auctioned for Rs. 350 and was knocked down to the Nawabzada of Bhopal.

FOR BIHAR'S RELIEF

LONDON, March 6.

Hundred tons of galvanised corrugated iron, valued £1500 sterling for distribution in the distressed areas were given to the Lord Mayor's Earthquake Fund by British manufacturers. Messrs. Joseph Rank, Limited, donated £100 sterling. The Austin Motor Company contributed £105 sterling to the Viceroy's Fund.—Reuter.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR SURREY

Jardine Unable To Play Regularly

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Mr. D. R. Jardine has written to the President of the Surrey Cricket Club suggesting that as he is unable to play regularly

D. R. JARDINE

for the county, a successor should be appointed.

Mr. E. R. T. Holmes, the old Oxford blue, has accepted the captaincy.

MARXISM IN BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from Page 6).

rights and by declining to work very long hours. Such students have become the bitter opponents of the organised Trades Union workers upon whom they look as the enemies of their King and country needing to be suppressed immediately. These students are joining the rank of the Fascists or are becoming more bigoted imperialists or reactionaries than before. The other section of the students have begun to see in the present impossible position of world capitalism the inevitable advent of Socialism and they have begun to accept the wisdom and prophecy of Karl Marx as enunciated eighty-six years ago. The Labour Groups inside the universities have become Study Circles and they have begun to read and discuss among themselves various Marxian theories. Every important college attached to the various British universities has a small or large Marxit Group. The formation of a regular Communist Party inside the Universities like the Conservative, Liberal and Labour Parties among students is not permitted by the authorities. This has created the necessity for the students who are Communistically minded to form themselves under fantastic names, such as the Oxford October Club, the Cambridge Socialist Society or the Bristol University Marx Study Circle.

In their spare hours members of these organisations take their part and place in actual political activities of the unemployed workers, or anti-war committees or meetings of the anti-imperialist League. The university authorities are now busily engaged in suppressing such activities which have certainly gone outside the bounds of mere academic and theoretical interest or intellectual pursuits. These various organisations openly invite well-known Communist speakers as their guests of honour. The Communist speakers are specialising themselves in certain subjects and I need hardly point out that amongst such popular speakers are Harry Pollitt, Tom Mann, Shapurji Saklatvala, John Campbell and even Reginald Bridgeman who though not a member of the Communist Party is as bold an anti-imperialist as any Communist. Our friend Saklatvala specialises in showing how imperialism is opposed to Marxism or to any form of genuine socialism and how the British domination in India is playing a most injurious part in the present economic debacle. The return of Ben Bradley from India has created another popular speaker as he can speak with authority and first hand knowledge of India to British citizens in England, especially in the working class but not sparing all members of the middle class.

LIBERTY OF POLITICAL ACTION.

The newspapers are more annoyed by the influence of anti-imperialist speakers such as Bridgeman, Bradley and Saklatvala upon the minds of British undergraduates. These papers have begun, therefore, to sound the alarm and are trying to neutralize the effect of the speeches of the anti-imperialist speakers.

The various Marxist groups are no longer restricting themselves to the old-fashioned limitation of a non-political life. The Marxian students claim liberty of open political action without any cloak of hypocrisy. They are seeking to take open part in anti-war and anti-imperialist movements and they desire to give their financial assistance and active work in the cause of anti-Fascist and anti-Hitler propaganda. Just now in many towns the university students are siding with the working class demonstrations carried on by the Hunger Marchers and they are sending delegates to take part in the great historic move known as the National Congress of Action Against the National Government which meets this week-end.

In Oxford, a ban has already been placed on the October Club and on certain rights of free speech but the Oxford students are opposing such a ban as being unconstitutional on the part of the authorities. In the London University the Provost has prohibited the formation of anti-war committees where students pledge themselves no longer "to fight for King and country". The argument of the Provost has been that such attitude on the part of some students excites bitterness and resentment among the students and, therefore, should not be permitted. The students point out that the very formation of Officers' Training Corps excites anger among pacifist students and the very existence of such a Corps is distasteful to women students who formerly did not attend universities. The university students have also started marching in public processions with their own banners during the May Day processions or similar demonstrations organised by the Unemployed workers in different towns. But whilst the British students themselves are tearing the hypocritical cloak of political neutrality of university students the Indian students are yet keeping themselves aloof.

The Indian students who in almost all cases come for post-graduate studies are fully grown up responsible citizens and ought to perform their duties and take part in various political activities. No doubt some of them in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Glasgow are taking a share in some of the activities but they are more the exception than the general rule. Their attitude is raising unfavourable comments among working class sections who are now openly against British domination in other countries outside Great Britain and who are badly impressed with the slave mentality of the Indian students in Great Britain. And to the British population they appear in the false light of being the vanguard and representatives of Indian's intellectual youth.

UNEMPLOYMENT DAY IN POONA

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, March 5

A meeting of the citizens and workers was held on Sunday in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall in response to the resolution of the All-India Trade Union Congress calling upon the workers to organise Unemployment Day throughout the country on that day. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, Young Socialist League, and the G. I. P. Railway Workers, Union of Poona and Mr. Parvate, the editor "Maharatta" occupied the chair. In moving the first resolution Mr. D. B. Karnik emphasised that unemployment was the product of the capitalist system. He appealed to the employed and the unemployed workers as well as the middle class intellectuals to organise themselves into unions on concrete demands.

Mr. P. V. Gadgil supporting the resolution gave an exposition of how the capitalist system by introducing new machinery displaces large numbers of workers. This he contended was the inevitable result of the profit-seeking capitalist system.

Mr. N. G. Gore moved a resolution congratulating Soviet-Russia for successfully doing away with unemployment. He also moved a resolution in support of the hunger marchers in England and America and appealed to the workers of India to show their solidarity with them in action by organising similar marches in India.

Mr. G. P. Khare, Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, Poona, also spoke. After Mr. Kale's speech the president put all the resolution to vote and declared them to have been unanimously passed.

COUNSEL QUOTES BHAI PARMANAND IN "FREE PRESS" CASE

Complainant Claims Redress In Personal Capacity

Further arguments were advanced by Mr. Syed Hassan, Counsel for the complainant, at the resumed hearing on Tuesday of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation.

When the case was taken up to-day, Mr. Syed Hassan, counsel for the prosecution, said he hoped to conclude his arguments within two more hearings.

IN PERSONAL CAPACITY.

Commenting on the exhibits filed by the defence, counsel said that these exhibits were articles written by the complainant and, were meant for Muslims. The community was advised to guard themselves against the enemies of Islam and to carry on, constructive work for their progress. Counsel rebutted the defence allegation that Muslims were the aggressors in communal problems and cited Bhai Paramanand's article which showed that Hindus and not Muslims were the real aggressors. Counsel maintained that the complainant was personally the aggrieved party, and sought redress at the court, not as a representative of any organisation in the country, but in his personal capacity as he felt that the attacks in the "Free Press" were mainly aimed against him rather than against the organisation.

He then read a report of the proceedings of a meeting held under the auspices of the Welfare of India League just prior to the commencement of the riot and claimed that it proved the complainant's influence in his community and also his sincere desire for an honourable peace.

THE EVIDENCE.

Commenting on the defence evidence which the counsel divided into four parts, viz., the evidence relating to the incidents at the Mazagaon Police Court, evidence of reporters who furnished the news of incidents under issue, the evidence of the Nationalist Muslims and the exhibits. He added that the evidence was calculated to prejudice the complainant, if it did nothing else.

MR. MITHA'S LETTER.

Mr. Hasan then began his arguments on the second charge, and referred to the publication of Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha's letter as a 'prima facie' defamation. The letter by itself caused little harm to the complainant, but for the large publicity it received through the columns of the "Free Press." Papers. The accused could not claim the privilege of fair comment, counsel held, as there was nothing to comment in that letter which was purely a matter of fact.

"LOST SOUL."

Taking particular exception to the term "lost soul," Mr. Hassan asked the court to take into consideration the context and the circumstances in which that expression was used, as against the defence explanation which mentioned of an instance in which Sir John Simon was called a "lost soul" by Sir Herbert Samuel. Counsel observed that he had no doubt that the expression referred not to the political views of the complainant, but to his morality.

COMMONS' SCENE.

Counsel then produced an issue of the 'Bombay Sentinel,' containing a report of a scene in the Commons where a Member left the House saying, "Damn: this house is only a farce," and explained that one used these expressions only to express dissatisfaction.

Court:—It mut have been copied from here. It sometimes happens that we send our goods there. (Laughter).

The arguments on the second charge were concluded when the Court rose for the day: the case would be continued to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Syed Hassan with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Advocate appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocates, defended the accused.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

Over 100 Killed & 1,874 Receive Injuries

CALCUTTA, March 6.

One hundred and sixteen persons were killed and 1,874 injured in the recorded accidents in the streets of Calcutta last year.

The largest number of deaths and injuries were caused by motor vehicles other than taxis and buses, their toll being 63 killed and 1,106 injured.—United Press.

RAINS CAUSE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

Rains fell in several districts in the United Provinces since last evening and caused much damage to crops and suffering to cultivators.—A.P.

B. P. W. C. PARTY PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party a series of meetings will be held in different parts of the city when the leaders of the Party will deliver speeches and explain in political aspects of such questions as the textile general strike, unemployment, rent restriction, agrarian discontent etc. The places, dates and times of the meetings and the names of the speakers are given below:

1. Delisle Road, 7th March (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. President-Abdul Majid, and speakers—Khedgikar, Kasle, Tanubcova, Karnik, etc.

2. Lalbaug, 8th March (Thursday) at 6 p.m. President—Com. R. S. Nimbkar, and speakers—Kandalkar, V. H Joshi, Dr. Shetty, Mascarenhas.

3. Naigaon, 9th March (Friday) at 6 p.m. President—Mrs. Dange, and speakers—Nerkar Buva, Kondvikar, Madan Shetty, Chowdhury Maniben Kara Patil, etc.

4. Chowpatty, 10th March (Saturday) at 6 p.m. President—Khedgikar, speakers—Maniben Kara, A. N. Shetty, Dr. Shetty, Sarang, etc.

RAVISHING GIRLS!
GLAMOROUS ROMANCE!
BREATH-TAKING SPECTACLE!

EDDIE CANTOR

in the Samuel Goldwyn Production

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

You will cheer, you will roar, you will rave about the grandest

MUSICAL COMEDY

entertainment as

EDDIE CANTOR

roars down to the sea in a chariot race of thrills and laughs

NEXT SATURDAY

WELLINGTON

Plans Open—Book Early—Phone 22666.

Latest Commercial News

MINOR CHANGES IN CROSSRATES

New York Cotton Prices 9 Points Down

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat, Oats And Linseed Very Steady

BOMBAY, March. 6.

On Tuesday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate witnessed minor changes and the sterling franc cross-rate ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

Speculative activity was at a low ebb in the New York cotton market at the opening time, but prices improved a little on some short covering later in the day. The uncertainty surrounding the Bankhead Bill developments hampers trading to a considerable extent.

LONDON GOLD PRICES IMPROVE.

London gold prices improved a little but silver ruled slightly easy.

STEADY TONE IN GRAINS.

Liverpool wheat was steady and Chicago wheat also maintained a steady tone on some commission houses buying. A steady tone prevailed in Chicago oats and Argentine linseed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN SLIGHTLY EASY.

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed slightly easy at £92-1/4 to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 6.

Previous closing rate	12.21
To-day's opening rate	12.17
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	12.12
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 200-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 6.

Previous closing rate	6.28
To-day's opening rate	6.30
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	6.30
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 6.

Business presented very restricted appearance to-day and speculative activity continued at a very low ebb owing to the uncertainty surrounding the Bankhead bill developments, delay in regard to which hamepers trading to a considerable extent. However small advance of yesterday was well maintained by some small buying orders influenced by the steadiness of foreign advices.

Dealings in May opened at 12.17 i.e. 4 points lower than the previous closing. Trading was very quiet in the absence of any stimulating news and the lack of buying power but prices however improved somewhat on some covering purchases and local buying which gradually brought the quotation up to 12.23 at this level the market became steadier but buying was not aggressive enough to record any further substantial rise.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.12 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 6.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.13/12.13) 12.18/12.17
July (12.25/12.24) 12.28/12.29
October (12.41/12.40) 12.43/12.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.30) 6.32
American May (6.27) 6.29
Egyptian March (8.84) 8.78
Egyptian May (8.78) 8.74

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 6. 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures were down by 4 points at the opening time, Broach A-M. was quoted at Rs. 202-4 at night and thereafter moved within a narrow range between Rs. 201-8 and Rs. 202-8.

BOMBAY BULLION

London, March 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/15, 61/3 and 62 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery. Prices declined in the absence of buyers and also due to the approach of the settlement day, otherwise there was nothing particularly interesting. Prices closed steady at Rs. 55/11, 61/9, and 61/12.

Gold opened firm on rumours of the further devaluation in the dollar at Rs. 34, 34/0/3 and 34/0/6 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery, but prices gave way on selling by banks and also due to the lack of response from London to New York rumours of the devaluation and closed steady at Rs. 33/15/3, 33/15/6 and 33/15/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 6.

Previous closing	5.06 3/4
To-day's closing	5.06 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 6.

Previous closing	5.06 15/16
To-day's opening	5.06 3/4
To-day's closing	5.06 3/4
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 6.

Previous closing	76.96
To-day's opening	77.03
To-day's closing	77.03
Difference	+.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 6.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06-3/4 and advanced slightly to 5.06-7/8. Thereafter fluctuations were rather narrow and far between.

The closing rate was 5.06 3/4

Franc opened at 77.03 and then eased to 76.96 but eventually again recovered to 77.09.

The rate finally closed at 77.03

LONDON SILVER

London, March 6.

Business was small.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 5/8d	20 9/16d
Forward	20 11/16d	20 5/8d

LONDON GOL

	London, March 6. Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-10	£6-17-2

BULLION

London, March 6.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-16-10 1/2) £6-16-10
Silver (20 5/8d.) 20 9/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 6.

8 months (31-32 p.c.) 31-32 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 6. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5-80 1/2) 5.81 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96
London on Milan (59.00) 59.06
London on Shanghai (1.4 1/2) 1.4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52-3/4 for May 55-7/8 for July 56-7/8 for October i.e. about 1/4 penny higher. Business was moderately active on some speculative buying but volume of business was rather small.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 87-7/8, July 87 and September 87-7/8. Trading was slightly better on some commission house buying but the lack of foreign enquiry checked the advance.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 6.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 33-1/8, July 34-3/4 and September 34-1/4 while rye commenced trading on September at 53-1/4 but business was very quiet due to the absence of enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 6.

Argentine linseed showed some activity on some foreign buying which improved the rate for May option to 12-24 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 6.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4) £230 irregular.
Lead (£11 5/8) £11 11/16 firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/4) £35 1/2 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/4) £16 1/2 paid.
Dundee March (£18 1/2) unquoted.
Lightning March (£17 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 31/32) 5 1/32 paid and buyers April-June (5 1/16) 5 3/32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 7/16) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/4) £11 paid April-May.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9) £9 1/16 sellers.

QUIETER TONE IN JUTES

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In the Share Market Jutes maintained a quieter tone throughout the day and moderate turnover took place. In Coals there was limited business without much change in prices. In Teas the undertone kept steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Indian Iron and Bengal Iron were in demand. Government securities continued very firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 87/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/9; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/2; 5 per cent bonds 1935 103/7 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1933/44 107/3 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1946/55 115/7 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/10; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 101/15.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ordy. 375 small lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1276/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 3/8; Muir Mills ordy. 244/8.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 56 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 77.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/14; Bengal Nagpur ordy 41/8 ex div; Burrakur ordy 14/10; Burrakur pref 117; Deoli 7/8; Dakurka 1/10; Samla Colliery 2/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 326; Auckland 2.7/8 small lot; Barnagore 167/8; Birla ordy 10/12; Cheviot 234/8; Clive ordy 30/7; Dalhousie ordy 328; Gourepore 419/8 small lot; Gourepore pref. 113 small lot; Hooghly ordy 66 small lot; Howrah ordy 555/11; Howrah "A" pref 122; Hukumchand ordy 12/6; Kamarhatty 556; Kanknarrah 470; Kinnison 698/8 small lot; Lansdowne pref 112; New Central 396; National 25/9; Nuddea 25/8 Orient 225/8; Presidency 6; Reliance 79; Waverley pref. 47.

Teas:—Amluckie 77; Durrang 10/8; Ethelbarrie 8/12; At Maulvie 1/14; Naga Hills 17/12; Phookowo 88.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/12; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/4; U.P. electric 127; Arthur Butler ordy 7; Bengal Iron 4/9; Burn and Co. ordy 215; Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref. 100; Burn and Co., 7 per cent pref. 116; Indian Galvanising 10; Indian Iron and Steel 5/10; Indian Standard Wagon pref 114; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 2/10; Kumardhubi pref 48 small lot; Triton Insurance 131; B. I. Corporation ordy 1/1; B. I. Corporation defd As. 9; B. I. Corporation pref 129; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16/8 small lot; Madan Theatres As. 8; Midnapore Zemindary 62; India General Navigatioh ordy 65; Indian General Navigation ppref 105; Bharat 8; Champaran 20; Cawnpore 29/12 ex div; Carew and Co 16/13; Murree Brewery 169; Purtabpore ordy 12/12.

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 96; 8 per cent 1921/36 Titaghur paper 1915/30/40 Dalhorsie property 96; 8 per cent 1921/36 Titaghur paper mills 107/8.—A.P.

GENERAL TONE LESS SATISFACTORY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

ALL HOME SECURITIES EASIER

Rubber And Tin Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

On the Stock Exchange, activity moderated and with the recent high levels inducing profit-taking the general tone was less satisfactory.

Nearly all home securities were easier, while most other sections after a firm opening reacted mainly owing to the prevailing apathy abroad.

Commodities generally were easier in the absence of demand apart from rubber and tin, which ruled firm, the latter owing to the increase in quotas.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £92 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 6. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled quieter. After a renewed activity in giltedgeds and industrials in general, these was a desire to secure profits. Gold minings ruled firm but there was a slackened demand subsequently.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 7/8 £82
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/2) £110 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £104
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Barzilian Traction (dol 11 1/2) dol 11 3/4
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/4) dol 7 5/8
Electric Mayers Insurance (27 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Princhin John (36-0) 35-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (36-3) 36-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-7 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Swadeshi Match (10-7 1/2) 11-0
Dunlop Rubber (50-6) 49-9
University Ordinary (23-9) 23-10 1/2
Ford Motors (28-10 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (11 Ex Div. £10 3/4
British American Tobacco (120) 121-3
Camerzas 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 119-9 Ex Div.) 119-3
P and O S N Co., Defd. (19-3) 19-0
Distillers (88-9) 90-3
British Celonese (16-3) 16-3
British Celonese (15-4 1/2) 16-0
J and P Coats Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaukis Ordinary (55-3) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-9) 14-0
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickel (23-7 1/2) 24-3
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

Abstract Of Accounts

The Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Deprtment on Feb. 28, 1934 was as follows:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	Bombay, March 6.
Notes in circulation	1,77,29,01.
Reserve	
Coin and bullion in India:—	
Silver coin	87,80 67
Gold bullion	37,55,85
Silver bullion	11,13,44
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	40,79,05

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 6. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/8) £92 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/2) £113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 1/2) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (2 p.c. premium) 2 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/63 (£111) £111

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-1 1/2) 20-9
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 28-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-9) 65-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (15-3) 15-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/2) £19 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (47-6) 48-0
Rand Mines (130-0) 132-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Doran Tea (36-3) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (£40) £40

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

OIL SHARES

Veneuzola (35-10 1/2) 38-9
Anglo-Persian (51-10 1/2) 52-6
Burma Oil (93-1 1/2) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (11-3) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 56-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£22 7/8) £23 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (220-0) 222-9
Gedul (145-0) 147-8
Moddar (New) (65) 65-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (207-3 215-0
Spring Mines (117-6) 118-9
Union Corporation (116-3) 118-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 6.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 39 1/8) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/4) dol 15 1/4
U. S. Steel Common (dol 55 7/8) dol 55 1/2
U S Steel (Preference) (dol 93) unquoted.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

Bombay, March 6.

(In pounds sterling).

1. Sterling purchased in India—During the week ending the 3rd March 1934, 1,226,000. From 1st April 1933 to 3rd March 1934, 29,107,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England agaisnt gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve:—During the week ending the 3rd March 1934 nil. From 1st April 1933 to 3rd March 1934 5,000,000. Total during the week ending the 3rd March 1934, 1,226,000. Total from 1st April 1933 to 3rd March 1934, 34,107,000.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,92,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-7-6 received approximately 88 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-2-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 13th March 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 15th instant. Other conditions are as usual. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 7th to the 12th instant at Rs. 99-7-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 28th February to the 5th March 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,76,25,000.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Pfd 6 dol.	25
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	24
Electric Bond Common	18 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	40
American Tel. & Tel.	122 1/4
Western Union Telg.	55 1/2
Radio Corp	8
New York Central	38 1/4
Baltimore & Chio R. R.	30 1/4
Erie R. R.	22
Great North Pfd.	28
Distillers Seagram	20
American Water Works 6 p.c. P.	74
Bethelehem Steel	46
United States Steel	55 1/4
Noranda Mines	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	24 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20
International Harvestor	43
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	23 1/2
General Motors	39 1/4
Socony	17 1/4
National City Bank	30
Sun Life of Canada	485
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40
Alaska	20
United Kingdom 5-1/2 p.c. 1937	115 1/8
United Kingdom 4 p.c. 1990	114 3/8

Tone:—Market dull but firm.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Earnings During February

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of February 1934 and for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month or the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. For the month of February 1933, Rs. 3,93,113. For the month of February 1934. Rs. 3,42,330.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. For the month of February 1933. Rs. 4,46,287. For the month of February 1934. Rs. 4,57,196.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. For the month of February 1933. Rs. 4,24,734. For the month of February 1934. Rs. 4,85,363.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. For the year upto February 28, 1933. Rs. 36,85,645. For current Fiscal year upto February 28, 1934. Rs. 31,43,425.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. For Fiscal year upto February 28, 1933. Rs. 42,13,954. For current Fiscal year upto February 28, 1934. Rs. 37,23,841.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. For Fiscal year upto February 28, 1933. Rs. 39, 7[illegible]. 914. For current Fiscal year upto February 28, 1934. Rs. 39,26,150.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 6.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 3-4-0, Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-6-0; Maize Starch Powder. Continental Rs. 7-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 20-8-0; Superfine Texo Rs. 38-8-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0 Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 7 Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 20.

Prices per 1b:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F., Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-3; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

PARTY TO WILLINGDON

Sir Maneckji's Vision Of Viceroy's London Mission

NEW DELHI, March 6.

"We all join here to-night in wishing Your Excellencies a happy journey, a pleasant sojourn and successful conversations, as well as an early return, so that Your Excellency's informed guidance and valuable advice might be available to the various parties both in this country and in England in approaching the proposed constitution with a correct understanding of each other's difficulties, but in the true spirit of service to India," said the Hon'ble Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon at the dinner, which he gave at Maidens hotel to-night.

Among the guests present were H E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne.

Continuing, Sir Maneckji said: M. Lord, if I may be permitted to express my opinion, you have strengthened the position of the Council of State by your bold and courageous policy in appointing a non-official Indian to the high post of the President of the Council of State. I feel no doubt that, in the coming constitution, the Upper House of the Central Legislature will command equal, if not greater, influence and respect than it does now.

VICEROY AND BIHAR.

Referring to Bihar calamity, he said:

"The promptitude and the thoroughness with which your Excellency launched on the relief measures in order to mitigate the rigours of divine wrath in North Bihar have captured the imagination of so many countries that funds are daily pouring in from all corners of the globe, and within India itself Your Excellency's appeal has touched the responsive chord of the poor and the rich alike. One touch of Nature makes the whole world a-kin and the Bihar earthquake has indeed taught us all the lesson of co-operation and constructive endeavour for a common cause, as no other event has.

LONDON MISSION.

Your Excellency within a few weeks will be leaving for London on what is generally understood as a political mission.

We know that ever since you returned as Viceroy, your Excellency has unequivocally expressed your desire, and I assure you, my Lord, it is also the desire of the whole of India—that before your term of office expires you would see yourself as the first constitutional Governor-General of India. Your Excellency has made no secret of that ambition of yours, and we all pray that that ambition would not only be realised in the advent of the reforms before the termination of your Viceroyalty, but that another period of five years—your health permitting—may be vouchsafed to Your Excellency to serve this country and to lay firmly and securely the foundations of self-government in this country. It is to be hoped that as a result of your speedy travel between England and India, there will be a speedier progress made in the task of constitution-making for India. Our gratification is unbounded, because we have your Excellency's assurance that it is your full intention to continue your stay in this country and to inaugurate the new constitution and lead India towards the path of progress and self-government and "to a position of absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions under the Crown." I have referred to this matter only because I firmly believe that any undue or prolonged delay in inaugurating the new Constitution may lead to general disappointment and widespread dissatisfaction and discontent.—A.P.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 28th. February 1934.

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks & Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs.	21,80,43,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,08,32,000
Total	Rs.	27,26,95,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authoritised securities	Rs.	4,25,86,000
Loans on Government & other authorised securities	Rs.	2,93,06,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	2,66,66,000
Lands & Buildings	Rs.	1,11,24,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	2,58,13,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs.	15,74,60,000
Total	Rs.	27,26,95,000

World Cotton Situation

HALF-YEARLY CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

The statistics of the International Federation of Mester Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, estimating the world consumption and mill stocks of all the cotton for the first half of the season ending with 31st January 1934. (In thousands of bales).

Estimates of consumption for six months ending:—

	31st Jan 1934	31st July 1933	31st Jan. 1933	31st July 1932
American	7,018	7,320	6,845	6,202
Indian	2,353	2,141	2,060	1,977
Egyptian	541	474	462	493
Sundries	2,607	2,515	2,520	2,121
	12,519	12,450	11,887	10,793
		Estimated mill stocks		
American	2,833	2,565	2,794	2,559
Indian	1,203	1,508	831	1,033
Egyptian	242	234	209	229
Sundries	938	730	817	662
	5,216	5,037	4,561	4,483

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 6.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ p.c. G P N Sett	88/0
3-1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	88/0/6
4 pc 1960/70 Sttt	103/2
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	103/3
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	114/15/0
5 pc 1945 Cash	115/0/0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	101/4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	114/0
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6-1/2 pc 1935 BDL	106/1
3-1/2 p.c 1947/50 Cash	97/8
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 pc 1943 Cash	102/10
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ pc 1955/60 Cash	107/4/0
5 p.c 1939/44 Cash	107/3
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/8
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103/7
5-1/2 p.c 1938/40 Cash	107/14
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	105/9

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc B P T 1947	96/4
4 pc M Deb 1974	96/0
5 pc M Deb. 1959	106/12
6 pc M Deb 1954	118/12
6 pc K P T 1956	118/12
6½ p c B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

Note:—3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/14 but declined to Rs. 87/12/6 on long liquidation. Later on there was some fresh buying and short covering which improved the price and the market closed at Rs. 88.

LINSEED.

London, March 5.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-8-9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 5-1/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	49-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent.	113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	64-1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8 exdividend
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2 exdividend
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	82-3/8 exdividend
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, March 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 5.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.79
Amsterdam	7.53-1/4
Brussels	21.73-1/2
Madrid	37.28
Milan	59.03
Berne	15.69
Paris	76.96
Prague	122.31
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.06-15/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 6

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16
Ready.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mar-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 15 Mar-April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 3/4
Banks selling T T 262 3/4
Banks buying T T 260 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 577
Banks buying D D 587

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.07 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 6th instant
London/Paris 77.06 5th instant
London/Belgium 21.77 5th instant
London/Switzerland 15.70 5th instant
London/Italy 59.06 5th instant
London/Berlin 12.79 5th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th instant
London/New York 5.07 5th instant
Amsterdam/London 7.53 1/2 5th instant
Java/London 7.52 1/2 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Firm.

Gold £6-16-10 1/2 3rd instant £6-16-10 5th instant
Silver London ready 20 1/2 3rd instant 20 5/8 5th instant
Silver London forward 20 9/16 3rd instant 20 11/16 5th instant
Silver New York ready 46 1/2 3rd instant 46.30 5th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 3rd instant 1 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 3rd instant 1 1/16 per cent 5th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 5

Spot Silver 46 1/4—1/8c
March 46.30—30c
May 46.70—35c.
Tone: Dull.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, March/April per cwt., nominal 6/10-1/2.
C & F Bombay, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.
C & F Karachi, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

London, March 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 18/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, March/Apl. sellers 18/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 22/.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.87
Fine (Good Staple)	5.02
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.17
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 6.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 12 points and in the absence of any new development the market was more two-sided. Prices opened 6 points down on lower Liverpool advices but later on improved 12 points from the opening level on trade buying and short covering. The market closed at a net rise of 4 points for near months while distant deliveries were quiet at a loss of one point. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points higher at 12.19c.

The delay over the Bankhead Bill is discouraging bu'l operators who are inclined to unload their purhases on strong markets. Similarly Bears are taking advantage of all declines to cover their unprotected sales. It is a grinding market with absence of any fresh development. Operators are inclined to await Washington developments.

PRIVATE CABLDES.

N. Y. May highest 12.23 plus .06 (2-28 p.m.); lowest 12.11—.06 (11-19 a.m.).

Liverpool May highest 6.31—.06 (openin); lowest 6.26—11 (12-45 p.m.).

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Scalping market, awaiting development Washington; scale down buying sustaining feature.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market needs new incentive otherwise will sag.

New York.—Market quiet. Trading market rather featureless.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York Cotton: Trade fixing forming main source of strength in the market. Nervousness of longs owing to pending legislation, but liquidation rapidly absorbed, will probably work higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 5.

May 1934	12.21+04
July 1934	12.33+04
October 1934	12.46+03
December 1934	12.55+01
January 1935	12.62—01
Spot	12.45—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 5.

March 1934	12.05+06
May 1934	12.19+04
Spot	12.19+03

New York, March 5.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.17
July 1934	12.29
October 1934	12.42
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.13
July 1934	12.25
October 1934	12.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 5.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934	6.33	6.31—08
April 1934		6.29—09
May 1934	6.28	6.28—09
June 1934		6.26—09
July 1934		6.25—09
August 1934		6.24—09
September 1934		6.24—08
October 1934		6.23—08
November 1934		6.23—08
December 1934		6.24—08
January 1935		6.24—08
February 1935		6.24—08
March 1935		6.25—08
Middling Spot		6.60—11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1934	8.83
May 1934	8.77
July 1934	8.75
October 1934	8.48
November 1934	8.49
December 1934	8.47
F. G. F. Spot	9.04

NEW COTTON FIRM IN BOMBAY

Messrs. M and B Stern, Liverpool have opened their own Branch at York Buildings, Hornby Road, to carry on the business lately conducted by their agents Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. Messrs. J. P. King and H. V. Haritt, late of Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have joined their staff.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 6.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points on parity with last New York closing quotations. Prices declined further on heavy speculative liquidation owing to bearish American Cables stressing unfavourable points in the Bankhead Bill. This selling was met by buying on limits. Later prices improved on better New York and trade calling and short covering. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 11 points down to 6.60d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of 8 to 9 points with March 5.06, May 4.98 and July 4.96.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was easy with increased selling influenced by weakness of Alexandria market. Sakels futures declined 14 to 10 points with spot cotton 13 points down to 9.04. Uppers futures were also easy and prices declined 11 points. Spot Uppers closed 10 points down to 7.15d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with general liquidation. Sakels futures closed 24 to 20 points down and January was quoted 16 22. Ashmouni cotton futures declined 14 points and December was quoted 12.51.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 5.

Silver.—Market closed steady.

Spot	20-5/8
Forward	20-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 5.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., March sellers 19/.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., ay/Aug. sellers 19/4-1/2.

SEEDS.

London, March 5.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-2-6.

CLOTH MARKET QUIET

Sales Below Production In America

The Garside Cotton Service, New York has sent the following cable:—

American cloths quiet. Sales below production. Prices slightly easier. Mills well sold two months. Stocks small. Activity maintained September levels. Lancashire still loosing ground. Continent little changed.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 5

Broach A/May opening 204 1/2; highest 205; lowest 203; close 203

Broach J/Aug opening 211 1/4; highest 211 3/4; lowest 209 3/4; close 209 3/4

Oomra March opening 178 1/4; highest 178 1/4; lowest 176 1/2; close 176 1/2

Oomra May opening 179 3/4; highest 179 3/4; lowest 178 1/4; close 178 1/4

Bengal March opening 133 1/2; highest 133 1/2; lowest 132 3/4; close 132 3/4

Bengal May opening 138 1/2; highest 138 1/2; lowest 133 3/4; close 136 3/4

Bengal July opening 142 1/4; highest 142 1/4; lowest 140 3/4; close 140 3/4.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 109 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/4

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 204 Liverpool May 6.30 Rs. 70 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May 204; New York May 12.21 Rs. 63 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 3/4.

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL WORKS

Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Sons. Ltd., Agents, for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of February 1934 was:—

Pig Iron	70,800 tons.
Steel Ingots	58,750 tons.
Finished Steel	45,200 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 6

The local cotton market opened steady to-day in sympathy with steadier New York advices. At the opening there was scattered buying which in conjunction with short covering improved prices but later on there was increased selling. The market opened at Rs. 203-12 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 204-8 but later declined to Rs. 203-4. Local Bear operators were depressing the market while offices were moderate buyers at the decline.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points but later advices were quiet. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. Rs. 202
Broach J-A. Rs. 208/12
Oomra March Rs. 176
Oomra May Rs. 178
Bengal March Rs. 133/8
Bengal May Rs. 138
Bengal July Rs. 142/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P. ...	145	142	139	135	
Punjab ...	145	142	139	135	
Rajputana ...	145	142	139	135	
Oomra No. 3	184	181	179	176	...
C. P. No. 1	197	194	192	189	...
C. P. No. 2	190	187	185	182	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	149	...
Bengal Fine	146	...
Bengal F.G.	142	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	194	...
Nagpur Sayner Fine	194	...
Pundhurna Fine	186	...
Yeotmal Fine	185	...
Arvi Fine	185	...
Ellichpur Fine	185	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	181	...
Khamgaon Fine	180	...
Mulkapur Fine	174	...
Khandesh Fine	172	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	172	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	181	...
Broach Fine	212/14	...
Punjab/American	221	...
Punjab/American mix	212	...
Cambodia	...	259
Miraj/Sangli	...	174
Compta Good	...	189
Kampala	...	339
Manza	321	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,794	198,502
Central India	1,692	142,657
Barsi and Nagar	1,674	134,828
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110	35,298
Berar	2,906	264,513
Central Provinces	107	68,989
Total Oomras	8,283	844,805
Dholera	75	21,247
N.-W. Provinces	...	6,690
Rajputana	579	27,664
Sind-Punjab	3,845	115,106
Broach	4,870	142,382
Coompta & Dharwar	106	10,269
Westerns-Northerns	...	4,422
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,979
Persian	51	992
American	...	20,437
Egyptian and African	337	61,266
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	18,146	1,261,283

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	942	229,344
Japan & China	4,151	253,319
Coast Ports	1	8,924
Up-country by Rail	...	60,395
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	27,710
Total	5,094	579,692

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of March 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)	VAIDAS. April-May 1934
8-0	Rs. 204/12
10-30	Rs. 204/8
12-30	Rs. 204
2-30	Rs. 204
4-30	Rs. 202/8
5-00	Rs. 202/12
	April-May.
Highest	Rs. 205
Lowest	Rs. 202/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,794
Central India	1,692
Barsi-Nugger	1,674
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110
Berar	2,906
Central Provinces	107
Dhollera	75
Rajputana	570
Sind-Punjab	3,845
Broach	4,870
Compta-Dharwar	106
Persians	51
Egyptians	45
East Africans	232
Cotton Total	18,146 Cwts.
Wheat	4,684
Linseed	26,629
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	428
Gingellyseed	573
Poppyseed	52
Groundnuts	18,490
Castorseed	504
Rice	31,632
Myrabollams	3,278
Cottonseed	4,722
Gram	2,544
Joowar	1,175
Barley	641
Bajree	1,040 Tons.
Coal	2,395

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Wheat May	3 15 0
Wheat September	4 0 3
Linseed May	6 5 6
Linseed September	6 10 6

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 6.

The Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with general long liquidation and prices lost a portion of the improvement gained recently. However Hydro-Electric shares ruled very steady and prices recorded further improvement. The monthly gross earning figures of Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies are released to-day and the progressive totals of both Andhra and Hydros show some decrease while Powers show a small increase in the earnings. As pointed out before the market was subject to natural downward reactions owing to overbought state. In the near future prices are likely to fluctuate irregularly, possibly on a downward trend but lower levels will induce short covering. Thus there seems to be no chance for a big decline. It is a trading market favouring purchases on declines and unloading on strong markets with a view to replace. Trading is broadening but still there remains absence of any important outside interest.

The international situation still continues uncertain and the United States Government is advised to raise the price of gold t 041 cents. On the other hand China is afraid of a rise in silver prices and big financial interests are reluctant over the question of raising prices of silver. It is also feared that in case if silver is exported from China on a large scale, Chinese Government may think of throwing off the silver standard and ban exports of silver.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar 6

Bombay Dyeing 751
Century 210 8 9 10 208-2
Central India 340 338
Colaba 76
Kohinoor 130 129/6
New Great 117 116
Simplex 82
Swadeshi 165 63 64 63/2
Bundi 28/6 28/2 28
I Cement 357 47 47 41 46
T Steel defd 208 205/10 206/14 205/10
T Steel ordy 55 54/6 54/4 54/6
B Steam 272 271
B Burma 340 36 39 33
Tata Hydro 148 147/13
Andhra 1407 12 3 18 15 8 15
Tram ordy 144-6 6 42-13 43-2 42-13
Tata Power 985 77 90 80 84

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 6.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	282 8
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
2..	Bomb y Dyeing	751 4
250	Bradbury	60 0
100	Century	209 6
100	Central India	238 12
100	Colaba	76 4
100	Coorla	62 8
100	Crescent	7 0
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Elphinstone	N 3 8
250	Fazal	20 0
100	Finlay	68 8
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	112 8
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 14
100	Indore	110 0
100	Khatau	55 8
100	Kohinoor	129 6
250	Laxmi	753 12
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	425 0
250	Model	48 4
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	116 4
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
250	Pabani	3 8
250	Pearl	2 8
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2800 0
50	Simplex	82 8
100	Swadeshi	163 2
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 14
500	Vishnu	1437 8
1000	Western	731 4

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	91 8
25-50	Cenntral	25 8
500	Imperial	1275 0
125-500	Imp. Country	314 6
50-100	India	105 4
5	Union	4-9-0

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	28 0
70	Gwalior	88 0
250	Indian	346 14
4(	atni Def.	1162 8
100	Katni Ord.	298 12
75	Okha	166 4
10	Punjab	18 2
100	Shahabad	310 0
70	United	73 12

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	10 12
15-75	New India	27 6
200	Orienta l	3775 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC

10	Ahmedabad Old	143 12
1000	Anhhra Valley	1415 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	142 13
100	Bombay Suburban	130 0
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	147 13
1000	Tata Power	984 6

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantej	800 0
100	Ahm. Patty	114 12
100	C. Province	80 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100	Gujarat	60 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100	Pachora Jamner	77 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500	Tapti Valley	742 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	16 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	205 10
75	Tata Steel Ordy.	54 6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	187 8
50	Belapur Sugar	177 8
100	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bom. Burma	434 6
50	Bombay Burma County	146 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-9-9
50	Bombay Telephone	86 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	508 12
100	Indian Radio Ord.	477 8
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	9 4
30	Tata Construction	64 0
25	Tata Oil	18 0

PREF. SHARES.

7	per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6	per cent Bom. Steam	270 10
7	per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	460 0
5	per cent Central India (T.F.)	460 0
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd (T F)	135 0
7½	per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7	per cent Tata Hydro	128 2
7½	per cent Tata Power	1,261 4
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
7-1|2	per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	116 0
5½	per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7	per cent Vishnu	825 0

GOLD SILVER

Bombay, March 6

The local Gold market ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by bullish American advices. It is said that the Committee for the Nation has urged the administration to raise the Gold price to 41-34 as soon as possible. It remains to be seen what attitude the administrationm adopts. The local market was firm and in absence of offerings prices rose to Rs. 34-0-6. Silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready Silver	55-14-0
March settlement	61-10-0
April settlement	61-12-0
Ready Gold	34-0-3
March settlement	34-0-3
April settlement	34-0-6

U. S. TO RAISE GOLD PRICE

Import Duty On Linseed In British Budget

Bombay, March 6

Messrs. M & B Stern in their report issued to-day state:—

COTTON

Yesterday's American markets were featureless and operators are awaiting developments in connection with the N. R. Act's future labour policies and also crop legislation in cotton.

President Roosevelt's speech has aroused mixed comments but the general feeling is rather on the optimistic side. The Committee for the Nation has urged the Administration to raise the gold price to 41.34 as quickly as possible at the same time stressing the fact that commodity prices must be kept in line with the increase in the gold price.

Though we look for higher prices later in the season, for the time being we continue to advise taking profit in all strong markets with a view to replacing on setbacks.

LINSEED OIL

Trade opinion expects an upward revision of import duty in the British Budget by £5 per ton and should this be levied prices should continue to improve.

LINSEED

Reliable reports indicate the Indian crop prospects are below last season with depleted stocks and Argentine cables state arrivals are falling off with an improved off take from Britain, Continent and America.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The Argentine Government have increased prices by 2 3/4c per bushel and this should gradually reduce the offerings below Canadian parity and sustain prices in Liverpool.

SUGAR

The world's sugar conference was to have met yesterday in London for the stabilisation of prices but so far no news is to hand as to the deliberations. We recommend purchases in London.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 5-3-34	6501000	7281000
Receipts Yesterday 5-3-34	10000	10000
Exports to date 5-3-34	5689000	5778000
Stock at Ports 2-3-34	3367000	4585000
Stock Interior Towns 2-3-34	1798000	2978000
Stock Liverpool 2-3-34	1052000	865000
Visible Supply 2-3-34	7879000	9243000
Quantity in Sight 2-3-34	10033000	10894000
Quantity out of Sight 2-3-34	8707000	8456000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 220 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 16

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 57 per ton.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/2; Highest Rs 26/3; Closing Rs 25/14

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/11; Closing Rs. 23/6

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances. J6

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1934

SUBVENTION OR OTHER SOURCE OF REVENUE

City Fathers' Price For Abolition Of Town Duty

After a debate extending over two hours on Tuesday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution to approach the Government to grant adequate subvention or an alternative source of revenue to recoup the loss the Corporation would sustain by the abolition or suspension of town duty.

At the last meeting held on Monday, Mr. Meyer Nissim had moved:—

"That with reference to the letter from the Government the Mayor be requested to inform Government that while fully realising the necessity of taking immediate measures to prevent the diversion of cotton trade from the city and while being prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with government and other public bodies in the matter, the Corporation regret that owing to their very precarious financial position, they are not in a position to forego the revenue from the Town Duty on cotton and therefore request Government that they will be pleased to give Corporation an alternative source of revenue which would enable them to recoup the loss to be suffered by them through the abolition of the duty or at least to retain the duty on the cotton consumed by cotton mills within the city of Bombay."

The Municipal Commissioner also read a statement similar to the one made by the Mayor which he will place before the House at a latter date in the form of minutes for confirmation.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the resolution.

MILLOWNERS' PROTEST.

On Tuesday, the Mayor informed the house that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Millowners' Association protesting against the retention of duty on cotton consumed by local mills which ran.

"The attention of my association has been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the press regarding the attitude of the Corporation towards the proposal which has been put forward by the Government of Bombay for the abolition of Town Duty on cotton. It would appear to have been suggested in the Corporation that the Mill Industry should continue to pay this duty and that it should be removed in the case of exported cotton.

Such a proposal, if carried into effect, would be grossly unfair to the local industry which already severely handicapped vis-a-vis its foreign competitors and vis-a-vis upcountry mills,

In this connection, I am directed to draw your attention to the report of the Tariff Board (of 1966) wherein it was suggested, that in view of the disabilities from which it was suffering, the local industry should be assisted by reducing the Town Duty to eight annas per bale on cotton consumed in Bombay mills, while the duty on exported cotton should be retained at Re. 1 per bale.

The suggestion made in the Corporation is, as you will see, in direct opposition to the Tariff Boards recommendation."

I am desired to point out that my association and the industry which it represents will most strongly oppose any proposals which would have the effect of penalising the local industry vis-a-vis its foreign competitors."

DEMAND FOR ALTERNATIVE SOURCE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved the first amendment which ran:

"That with refference to the Government's letter, the Mayor be requested to inform Government that while fully realising the necessity of taking immediate measures to prevent the diversion of trade from the city, and while being prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with Government and other public bodies in the matter, the Corporation regret that owing to their very precarious financial position, they are not in a position to forego the revenue from the Town Duty on cotton and therefore request Government that they will be pleased to give the Corporation an alternative source of revenue which would enable them to recoup the loss to be suffered by them through the suspension or abolition of the duty."

"The Mayor be further requested to inform Government that Corporation will shortly submit definite proposals to them for replenishing the loss to be sustained by the Municipality, by the suspension or abolition of the Duty."

Mr. Jamnadas said either by abolition or suspension of the town duty, the Corporation would sustain a loss of Rs. 9 lakhs, and the question before them was how to recoup that loss. He suggested that members of the Assembly and their councillor-member on the Assembly should be requested by wire to help them in the matter.

WANTED SUBVENTION.

The Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna then moved another amendment in addition to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment to add the words "to request the Government either to give an adequate subvention or an alternative source of revenue."

He said that 50 mills in Bombay were closed down, and if the cotton duty was continued, more mills would be closed down. He urged the Government to give relief to the Corporation to enable them to abolish the town duty.

PORT & RLY. CHARGES.

Mr. B. N Karanjia moved the third amendment to request the Government of India to bring the Port Trust and the Railway charges on the level of Bhavnagar, and to allow the Corporation to impose a tax of one anna per gallon on petrol consumed in Bombay.

Mr. S. C. Cumbatta seconded the amendment.

NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the fourth amendment that:

A. The Corporation maintains that town-duty on raw cotton imported into the City for local consumption is its legitimate tax; still, under the present circumstances, it is prepared to forego and surrender its right, in order to co-operate with other institutions to restore the trade and prosperity of the City, provided Government is prepared to restore the Municipal revenues at present utilised by them, viz. Motor Registration, Entertainment Tax, Stamp Duty or from any other source.

B. The Corporation is of opinion that New Sections 195 A, 195 B, 195 C, and 195 D, of the Municipal Act inserted by Bombay Act XX of 1920, be repealed and Schedule H to Sec. 192 be amended so as to include raw cotton in the list of articles liable to payment of town-duties when imported for local consumption, and the Mayor be requested to address to the Government accordingly.

C. The Corporation further notes with regret that in the Government letter No. S. 108-A dated 2nd March 1934 there is no reference to the reduction in Railway freight and Port Trust dues. That the Mayor be also requested to address to the Government Corporation's considered opinion that simultaneously with the surrender of town-duties, the Railway freight and Port Trust dues should also be proportionately reduced, so as to enable Bombay to compete successfully with other ports.

D. That the alternative suggestion of conversion betterments of Municipal and Improvement Trust Loans, yielding a total recurring betterment of 3½ lakhs be referred to Revenue and General purposes Committee with a request to report in two months.

NO MENDICANT METHODS.

Mr. Nariman expressed his surprise that the Corporation had adopted an attitude of mendicancy, instead of asking from the Government what was their due. Nearly Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs were usurped by Government by taking over the revenue from taxes which legitimately belonged to the Corporation. They should assert their right and fight out even in a court of law, if need be, rather than go to them begging, for sub-vention and so forth.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconded the amendment.

Principal S. R. Davar said if the mill industry was dying, it was due to the bad system of agency management Up-country mills were thriving, in spite of bad times, He, however, asked the house to support the amendment of Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna and co-operate with Government since Government had come to the Corporation regarding the town duty.

SETHNA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal supported Mr. Nariman's amendment.

At this stage, the councillors began to leave the hall and the Mayor warned that if the councillors left the House, and there was no quorum, he would have to adjourn the house, and there would be no reply sent to Government on the 7th (Wednesday) on the subject.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested not to point out to the Government what taxes they wanted to impose, but to leave the matter to the Government to decide.

Dr. J. N. Choksy supported the original proposition of Mr. Meyer Nissim.

At this stage closure was moved, and the amendment of the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna was adopted by a large majority. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ADMINISTRATION OF SIND

Committee's Unanimous Report

PUBLICATION WITHIN A MONTH?

KARACHI, Mar. 6.

The Sind Administrative Committee signed its report to-day.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. H. Dow, Chairman of the Committee, said the report was unanimous, there being no minutes of dissent. The report is being submitted to the Government of India. It is understood it will be published within a month. Mr. Dow is going to England on a long leave A. P

PEDESTRIANS RUSH FOR SHELTER

Fierce Sandstorm Sweeps Over Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 5.

A fierce sandstorm of severe intensity swept over the City in the evening, accompanied by a sudden fall of temperature. All traffic was at standstill for 15 minutes. Pedestrians rushed into the nearest buildings they could get at for shelter.

It is said that the City had not experienced such a gale for a long time past and aged people portend evil.—A.P.

JAIN MONK TO FAST UNTO DEATH

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5

A Jain Monk named Shree Narendra Vijaiji who has come here in connection with the "Sammelan" of the Jain monks has decided to fast upto death if no settlement is reached between the Udaipur State authorities and Jains regarding the Kesariaji Temple dispute.

In this connection it may be stated that Muni Shree Santi-Vijayji has commenced his fast which would not be broken without a settlement between Jains and Udaipur State Authorities.

This decision of both these monks has caused a sensation among the Jains of Ahmedabad.—United Press

The Joint Magistrate of Ramnad district delivered judgment on Monday in the Viridhanagar bomb case discharging all the four counter petitioners, Congressmen of Virudhanagar, who were proceeded with under section 110 Cr.P.C., requiring them to furnish security of Rs. 500 each with two sureties of similar amount to keep peace for a period of three years.

Their interim bonds had been cancelled.

2,000 DIE OF PLAGUE IN U. P.

Over 1,000 Deaths Recorded In One Week

LUCKNOW, March 6.

According to official figures, the total number of deaths from Plague during the last month, in the United Provinces, was about 2,000 and no fewer than 1,210 deaths have been recorded during the week ended February 24.—United Press.

AGA KHAN IN RANGOON

Civic Reception Accorded

RANGOON, March. 6

His Highness the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan arrived this morning aboard the S.S. "Khandala" from Calcutta, and were conveyed by special launch to the wharf.

A civic reception was accorded to them in the presence of officials and non-officials, the Governor being represented by his A. D. C., Captain Liversay. The address which was presented in a silver casket to the Aga Khan referred eulogistically to his services as president of the British Indian Delegation at the Round Table Conferences, and his efforts for world peace, now engaging the attention of the Disarmament Conference.

The Aga Khan replying said that both at the Round Table Conferences and at the Disarmament Conference he tried to serve the cause of India.

Expressing his opinion that there were signs of world recovery, he hoped that this country would soon be one of the prosperous countries in the world.—A. P.

HOCKEY FINAL POSTPONED

KARACHI, March 6.

The finals of the All-India Cagral Hockey Tournament fixed for to-day is postponed to a later date.—Associated Special.

HUGE DEFICIT IN ASSAM BUDGET

SHILLONG, Mar. 6.

The Assam Budget estimates show a deficit of Rs 52,000,000 aft allowing for continuance of five per cent cut in salaries and the postponement of the repayment of loans taken.

In 1928-1929 Assam had a closing balance of Rs. 72,00,000.

At the end of March, 1935, the Province of Assam will carry a dead weight of debt to the tune of 178 lakhs.—United Press.

MENINGITIS TAKES 39 LIVES

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

Twelve more cases of meningitis bringing the total to 151 uptill now were reported yesterday while four undergoing treatment in the Municipal Hospital proved to be fatal.

The death roll has already reached 39.—United Press.

400 OPERATIVES DOWN TOOLS

Four hundred operatives in the Weaving Department of the Hindusthan Mills, went on a strike following a cut in their wages, on Monday evening.

A meeting was held on Tuesday morning at Tardeo and the workers then marched in procession and demonstrated before the Hindusthan Mills.

Other departments in the Mills, it is understood, are unaffected and a small posse of constables are watching the area.

STRIKE IN PATEL MILL

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Patel Mill are on strike since yesterday, it is stated, as a protest against the 25 per cent. wage cut.

The Mill remains closed to-day. —A. P.

NO FUSS FOR BRABOURNE

Attendance Of Officials On Departure And Arrivals Dispensed With

A time-honoured custom, which is in existence from time immemorial, of waiting upon the Governor by certain officials, during his departure or arrival to and from Bombay, has been set aside by Lord Brabourne and as desired by him he went to Delhi from Bombay without this formal ceremony.

It has been the practice for many years past, which may be traced back even more than a century, that during the private or public departure of the Governor of Bombay, from the capital of the presdency, four officials, viz: The Commissioner of Police the Collector of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner wait on him and receive him or see him off at the railway station or harbour, if the trip is by the sea.

Lord Brabourne, soon after his arrival in Bombay, found the custom rather too antediluvian and took the first opportunity of doing away with it on the 1st of this month when he left Bombay for Delhi.

The Commissioner of Police, the Collector, the Sheriff, and the Municipal Commissioner, were informed thaet they need not take the trouble to attend at the Victoria Terminus Station. Of course, the police made the usual "bandobust" for his departure but the attendance of the Commissioner was dispensed with. Likewise when he returns to Bombay on the 15th inst., these officials will not be present as usual.

There is a marked difference in the attitude of Lord Brabourne towards these official ceremonies compared with with some of his predecessors—Lord Lloyd, for instance, who was considered rather too officious and ceremonious. He was the first governor to usurp to himself a portfolio,—the Back Bay Development, which was the function of the P. W. D. Lord Brabourne believes rather in democracy and devolution.

JUBBULPORE BOARD ELECTIONS

Farmer Defeats J. P. In Elections

JUBBULPUR, March 5.

Sweeping victory by the Congress in the elections for the 3 out of 4 local boards in the Jubulpore District was the most noticeable feature of this year's elections.

The elections concluded yesterday when the counting of votes for the Patan Tehsil was completed. The Congress candidates contested 10 seats out of which they captured 8. The defeat of an honorary magistrate by an ordinary farmer (Congress nominee) provided a surprise.—United Press.

TASHI LAMA TO RETURN TO TIBET

KALIMPONG, March 6.

It is learnt from Tashi Lama, the Spiritual Head of the Tibetans, who left Tibet 10 years ago, and sought refuge in China following differences with the Dalai Lama, the Executive Head of the Nation will shortly return to Tibet, via Calcutta.

About a year ago, Tashi Lama dispatched two of his High Officials from China to Lhasa to negotiate with the Dalai Lama regarding the question of Tashi Lama's return to Tibet.

After eight months' negotiations just three weeks before the death of the Dalai Lama, two delegates were received from him with a written order favouring Tashi Lama's return to Tibet.—United Press.

Hyderabad (Sind)—Imjad Ali, hailing from the United Provinces who was charged with the alleged manufacture of counterfeit coins by using earthern mould, who convicted on Tuesday by the Sessions Judge, who sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

"Impossible To Fit In With New Order"

Post-War Economic Conditions Are Completely Changed, Says Prof. K. T. Shah

DELHI, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Delhi University Sir Kikabhai Premchand Readership Lectures for 1934, which are to be delivered this year by Professor K.T. Shah, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, on "Economic Consequences of Price-Changes Since the War" commenced on Friday, the 2nd March.

Professor Shah in an introductory lecture pointed out the nature of the subject and its scope and method assigned. He said that the old-time pre-war notions could hardly be applied to the present changed ideas. He divided the period of 15 years under review into three groups as under:—

Pre-War Price Level.

From 1919-1924, a period of Reconstruction to restore pre-war price level.

From 1924-28, the period of Rationalisation in Industry and Commerce for the resumption of Gold Standard.

From 1928 to the present time a period of Depression.

The characteristic events in the last period, he said, were the Russian experiment of Five-Year Plan and its renewal; England going off the Gold Standard and the American experiment in currency and production.

His Second Lecture.

He delivered his second lecture on Saturday, the 3rd March. The subject was "World Conditions of Production and Exchange at the end of the European War, November, 1918."

Prof. Shah said:—

"The salient features of the Economic Upheaval period of 1919 were mutual destruction, dislocation and division of Labour force from normal advocations to abnormal avocations."

"Work," he said, "was of no permanent utility, life of no value and the prices went on increasing owing to the intensity of the demand. Standard of living was raised. Stoppage of war led to surplus labour-force. Owing to the war, wages were increased, but now the labourers resisted the changes in wage level. Though the economic outlook had completely changed it was impossible to fit in with the new order."

Borrowed Capital.

Prof. Shah then pointed out the effect of borrowed capital on the price-level.

Two-fold burden of war, he continued, led to increased taxation, thus spreading the burden over to the following generations. War-time requirements necessitated international borrowing and the deflation of currency led to the inflation of prices.

Continuing Professor Shah said:

"War industries had come to be established permanently, such as Aeronautics, Telegraphs and Radio, etc. The creditor countries were transformed into Debtors and could not mobilise their resources even if they had made some savings previously.

"America could look upon for redemption on its resources and securities in London, its previous stocks and resources and surplus capital for foreign investment being eliminated.

EXPERIMENTAL LABOUR.

"There was Division of Industry and experimental labour changes in the Commerce and Nations because of the requirements of the War-time.

"The growth of new industries and industrial regeneration in the Backward countries altered the commerce of the world. Submarine, blockade, etc., led to intensive development so as to devise means for the substitution and demand of self-sufficiency"—thus concluded Prof. Shah his second discourse.—United Press.

REFUSED TO SAY "SARKAR SALAM"

Ten Politicals Put In Confinement Cells

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The Decca correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" states that 10 political prisoners now detained at the Dacca Central Jail are being punished for the last two months by confinement in cells, by penal diets and bar-fetters, etc. for refusing to say "Sarkar Salam."

It will be recalled that four months ago eight political prisoners in the same jail were on hunger-strike as a protest against the quality of diet, but the strike was given up when the quality of the diet improved.—United Press.

SECURITY AMOUNT REDUCED

"Viswamitra" & Jawaharlal Interview Echo

CALCUTTA, March 5.

On an application made to-day on behalf of the printer and publisher of "Vishwamitra" a Hindi daily, the Chief Presidency Magistrate reduced the amount of security deposit under Press Emergency Act to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 6,000, which was demanded from him for publication of an interview from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in its issue of January 20 last.—United Press.

LOST 20 lbs. IN SABARMATI JAIL

(From Our Correspondent)

BORSAD, March 4.

Sjt. Jivanlal Kalyandas Champaneria has been released from the Sabarmati Jail. He arrived here yesterday. He has lost 20 lbs. during his incarceration period of 6 months. Sjt. Champaneria is a graduate of Gujarat Vidyapeth.

SKY IS BLACK 13 1/2 MILES UP

Soviet Balloon Discoveries

MOSCOW (By Mail).

Remarkable evidence of changes of colour in the sky at different altitudes in the stratosphere is announced in Moscow. It has been obtained by experts who are studying the records left by the crew of the Soviet balloon which crashed after reaching the height of over thirteen miles.

The gondola of the balloon carried numerous instruments for making automatic observations. Among the data obtained are twelve photographs taken at different altitudes and twenty-seven spectrum observations. The results of the preliminary investigations are stated to show that the sky gradually changes colour as follows:

5.28	..	Marine blue.
6.83	..	Dark blue.
8.08	..	Dark violet.
11.81	..	Dark violet-marine.
13.05	..	Dark violet-grey.
13.67	..	Black-grey.

This evidence bears out observations made by Prof. Piccard, the Belgian balloonist, and also by the crew of the Soviete balloon U.S.S.R., which made a previous record ascent. The latter recorded that at 11.81 miles up the sky appeared "very dark violet."

The experts state that valuable notes of sky colours were made by M. Vassenko up to the time when disaster overtook the balloon at a height apparently of 7.46 miles on the descent. Further study of the data is being made at the State Optical Institute.

About 40 people including three priests for the Bangalore Roman Catholic Diocess left Bangalore for Madras to join a party of 400 pilgrims who are sailing for Palestine, Rome and Loundes.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.